The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,196 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

SHIPPING.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th Oct.
Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
	3142	500	C. R. Edwards	14th ,,
	2983	50	T. Fairtlough	21st ,,
		50	S. F. Cole	28th ,,
		900	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
		600	A. Symons	12th ,,
			A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
			Harris	26th ,,
				1885.
			W. Brady	2nd Jan.
			B. Daniell	9th ,,
			D. Shallard	16th ,,

direct to London via
Marseilles. By the
nge vessels at Suez.
th.
Company's Dockyard.
sailing to conve-

TRAITS, CHINA
TRALIA.

ains. On 1884.
rady...... 17th Oct.
llard...... 31st ,,
nson ...... 14th Nov.
ot .... 28th ,,
greatly reduced rates
apply to

JOHNSON,

NTAL COMPANY.

E.
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favorable terms; and
d six months. Tickets
passengers to travel
d class by rail from

OUTE.
BAY for MAR-
et every four weeks
e voyage to the for-
s in fair weather 21
ailway journey from
27 hours.
te or *via* Marseilles,
he Continent:—
Second Class Rs. 370.
particulars of which
ject, apply to

JOHNSON,
and O. S. N. Co.

E ITALIANA.

RUBATTINO.
Mail Steamers
AY on the 1st of each
calling at ADEN,
SAID, MESSINA,
LLES, starting from
for BOMBAY.
Marseilles, Rs. 500,
d Third Class respec-
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Saturday, 1st Nov.
Monday, 1st Dec.
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ONI, Agent.
ombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

GATION.
EAMERS

class steamer
700 tons register, 400
LEAVE BOMBAY
s direct on the 20
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les to London ar
... 1st class £ 7
... 1st class ,, 5
delivered in London
by the passage

LI BROTHERS
Agents.

NE.

BOMBAY, LIVER-
RANEAN.

uable sailings :—
ERPOOL.
Comdr. Sailing about
Boothby. 22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of Indian passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1884. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London:—

	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailings about
S.S. City of Manchester	3125	A. Macdonald	..15th Nov.
S.S. City of Carthage ..	2650	D. McPherson	..15th Dec.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884. Agents.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY is now prepared to supply arc and incandescent lights with all accessories; special portable machinery for temporary use. Lights erected and working in 48 hours

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each. Apply to

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Ld.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] October, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1	12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.		
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1	8

Clarke's Hoplemuroma.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Elliman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Geneau's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
,, Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Abscess Lancets.
Balling Irons.
Balling Probangs.
Bistouries.
Bleeding Lancets.
Blood Sticks.
Catheters.
Castrating Clams.
Castrating Knives.
Clippers.
Drawing Knives.
Drenching Horns.
Fleams.
Firing Irons.
Gum Lancets.
Hobbles.
Measuring Standards.
Probes.
Rasps.
Scalpels.
Scissors.
Seton Needles.
Singeing Lamps.
Suture Needles.
Syringes.
Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case	36	
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator Horse Catheter in mahogany case	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULA AND POONA.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1850 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

KEMP'S HONEY SOAP

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

PERFECTLY pure and delicately scented. By its use, a smooth skin and clear complexion is quickly produced and also retained.

Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNSOLICITED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

"The flea season has commenced in earnest, and I find your *Caucasian Insect Powder* the only thing that makes life worth living for man and beast. ——'s powder (a well-known English patent) cannot be mentioned in the same week with yours. As an experiment I caught half-a-dozen full-grown, well-fed fleas, and shut them up for a few hours in a tin of ——'s powder. They were stupefied, but by no means killed. *With yours it is a case of sudden death.*

"(Signed.) C. F. G. L."

Tins—12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP and CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERFUMES OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.

KEMP'S

Rondeletia. | Eau de Cologne.
Lavender Water.

ATKINSON'S

Ess. Bouquet.
Jockey Club.
White Rose.
Edelweiss.
Wood Violet.
Sweet Briar.
New Mown Hay
Empress of India.

LUNDBORG'S (New York)

Edenia.
Fascination.
Maréchal Niel.
Tally Ho.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.
Piesse and Lubin's Opoponax.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON [illegible],
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. MERKA, Capt. Abbas, will sail hence for Zanzibar direct on MONDAY next, the 20th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, 14th October, 1884.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION to entire series of the "LAW REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL" for the year 1885 is REDUCED to Rs. 55 per annum.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
AND
BEST CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
MECHANICAL CARDS AND
EVERY DAY CALENDARS FOR OFFICE USE.

[illegible]
26, Meadow-street.
Bombay, 14th October, 1884.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

A MEETING of the members was held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on 6th September, 1884, when the following additions to and alterations of the Rules of the Western India Turf Club were made:—

I. That the amount of money exceeding which a pony loses his maiden for winning shall be increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

II. That from the 6th September, 1884, all jockeys and riding boys (European and Native) are to be licensed by the Western India Turf Club if they wish to ride on courses which are subject to the Rules of that Club. The licence to be applied for to the Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club, and to be granted gratis, but to be cancelled or suspended by the Stewards of the W. I. T. Club should they consider the conduct of a jockey or riding boy may at any time deserve it. Complaints from up-country meetings to be forwarded through the local Stewards with their opinions.

Without a licence no jockey or riding boy shall be allowed on any course subject to the W. I. T. Club Rules, and in case of suspension or cancelment of licence the name of the jockey or riding boy is to be forwarded to the Stewards of the other Turf Clubs.

The horses of any owner who knowingly employs any jockey or riding boy whilst under disqualification shall be debarred from running.

R. CLARK.
Hony. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pestonshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SONS' SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

SINGLE CONJURING TRICKS in great variety. Rs. 1 to 5 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

SEWING MACHINES!—A large and assorted stock from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all others.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, ten SHARES of the KURRACHEE ICE COMPANY, Ld. Offers are solicited. Address A. B., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, two YOUNG LADIES to learn Dress-making and Millinery. Apply BADHAM, PILE, and Co., Limited.

SWISS COTTAGE TENT for sale, 14' by 14', by Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, nearly new. Price Rs. 350. Apply to C. JENKINSON, Kolhapur.

FOR SALE, a chestnut arab horse, 6 years, height 14·1½, quiet in saddle and harness. Price Rs. 400. Apply to C. JENKINSON, Kolhapur.

ICES, Pastry, Refreshments, Billiards, Draught Beer and Porter, Wines and Spirits, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES

ROCKING HORSES, Pole Horses, Velocipede Horses, Velocipede Horses with carriage jointed.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, Milliner, have just received by last mail, a fresh batch of Straw Hats for ladies and girls, trimmed and untrimmed, and other Millinery.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—A match 500 up between a Calcutta amateur and a Bombay amateur will be played THIS EVENING at the above rooms. Play at 9 p.m.

FOR SALE, a sympathetic square grand Piano by Rose & Co. Apply Sea View, Middle Colaba.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (the most central and Comfortable Hotel on the Hill), IS NOW OPEN.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

ANY ONE who asserts that GREEK OLIVE SOAP is made in Birmingham will be prosecuted by the Importers. Try it. Sold everywhere.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WANTED, by an Englishwoman, a situation as Nurse or Lady's-maid. Good reference from last situation. Address M. L., care of Post-master, Colaba.

FOR SALE, an English-built BROUGHAM, very strong, roomy and light; it is open on all sides, rare bargain. Apply to Messrs. BENNET and Co.

WANTED a TUTOR will be required to attend from 8 to 10 a.m. daily. Must be graduate of experience. Apply stating terms to G. T., care of this paper.

LADIES' and Gent.'s Riding Hats and Helmets of superior quality, at Y. A. LACKA & Co.'s, Civil and Military Tailors, corner of Meadow and Hummum-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 2 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 48 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 9 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, chesnut English Gelding, 16·0½ hands high, rising seven years old, and formerly a trained charger. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a handsome well-broken pair of Tonga PONIES about 12-2 high. Have been regularly driven by ladies. Believed thoroughly sound. Price the pair Rs. 150. Apply to J. Monteith, Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GIRL, aged twenty, a situation as nurse to one or more children. Twenty months' Indian experience as nurse. Excellent characters and references. Protestant Address KATE WILSON, S. Mary's Home, Poona.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S FAMED HEART-LABELLED SPIRIS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any brand in India.

			Cash per doz. Rs.	as
TREACHER'S	Invalid BRANDY ****	specially adapted for medical use	54	0
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale BRANDY, ***	soft and delicate, much appreciated	33	0
TREACHER'S	Old Pale BRANDY, **	a very choice and matured spirit...	30	0
TREACHER'S	Pale BRANDY, *	a sound and good peg Brandy......	26	0
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet WHISKY,	a blend of the finest Original......	22	8
	HIGHLAND WHISKEYS	of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour		
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Irish WHISKY,	soft and mellow..................	22	8
TREACHER'S	Superior Old HOLLANDS,	a pure wholesome spirit..............	15	0
TREACHER'S	Dry Plymouth GIN,	very palatable flavour................	20	0
TREACHER'S	Dry unsweetened GIN,	very superior..........................	18	0
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom GIN,	high quality and delicate flavour...	17	0
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica RUM	very old and fine......................	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co' to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases. The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.
Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE-ROAD,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in all their departments, and beg to state that their PRICES have lately undergone a COMPLETE REVISION in order that no way is left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their stock.

The JEWELLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE are of the CHOICEST DESIGNS which they beg to recommend as most suitable articles for presentations.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

COLD SEASON 1884-5. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that their ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON have been completed on a VERY EXTENDED SCALE, each department being replete with the LATEST productions (selected from the First Manufacturers only) whilst ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS have been engaged to ensure the utmost SUPERVISION and secure to their numerous PATRONS EVERY ATTENTION.

A Visit to our Establishment (which will well repay the time) respectfully invited.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

TO ALL WHO TRAVEL.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

THE present facilities for travelling have called into existence a great number of CONVENIENT and USEFUL kinds of PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS of various designs and descriptions.

ASQUITH & LORD'S STOCK is of the most complete and varied character, and for STRENGTH and APPEARANCE will be found unequalled.

They are all finished in the best style, are moderate in price, and warranted to stand the roughest usage.

SPECIALITIES
FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, LIGHT AND STRONG.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, GENERAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND METAL MERCHANTS

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & METAL MART—PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.
BRANCH FACTORY & STORES—NESBIT-ROAD, MAZAGON,

CORRESPONDING FIRM—CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

SOLE AUTHORIZED MAKERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OF
BULL'S DREDGERS and IRON WORK for Brick Kilns.
CRAWFORD'S RURAL PRIVIES, WALTON'S PRIVIES AND LATRINES, HORBURY'S PRIVIES, AND CROWLEY'S SANITARY CARTS.
HOWARD'S VENTILATORS, KLEINKNEICHT'S COTTON OPENERS.
STONEY'S EXCAVATORS AND LIME SCREENS. THOMSON AND MYLNE'S SUGAR MILLS, &c.

IRON CASTINGS with our two Foundries up to 30 tons weight daily.
BRASS, GUN METAL AND PHOSPHOR, BRONZE CASTINGS, made to order.
WROUGHT-IRON FORGINGS from Best Brands, forged under Steam-Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS and other Structural Iron Work designed, [illegible] factured and erected in any part [illegible]

IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

WE have always in stock Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron of all brands, Plain and [illegible] Galvanized Iron Sheets, Roof Fittings, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers [illegible] Planing Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines; Mortar Mills, Pulsometers Centrifugal and Lift and Force Pumps, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Cast, Wrought-Iron and Stoneware Pipes, Wire Fencing and Gates, Leather, India-rubber and Tanned Canvas Hose Silicate Paint and Duresco, Calvert's (15 per cent. acid) Carbolic Powder and Sanitas Powder. Fire Bricks and Clay, Portland Cement, Asphalte, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA. 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade-

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and CO. have pleasure in acquiring the ous constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enum ated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and T MOST PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS EVER MADE.

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarant

Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in any climate. Price, net cash....... 125

The same works in crystal case. Net cash 110

A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in Price from Rs. 510 to 75

Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and... 9

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. R executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS AND COMPAN
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favourite in numerous Messes, Hotels, &c.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
"Temple House," POONA.
Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of M RARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu, who died at Bombay on or about the 12th day of April, 1884, and Probate whose last will and Testament contained in a will and three codicils, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted on the 3rd day of October, 1884, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to the Honourable NANABHAI HARIDAS, one of the Judges of the said High Court, and BAI DAYAKORE, widow of the said deceased, the proving executors named in the said will of the said deceased reserving the right of Vijbhukhandas Bulkharidas, the other executor therein named to come in and apply for Probate, are required to send to the said two executors at the family-house of the said Testator, being house No. 110, at Kalbadevi-road, outside the Fort, or to the undersigned as their attorneys at their office, No. 21, Esplanade-road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said house or office, as the case may be, on or before the 30th day of November, 1884, as after that date the said Honourable Nanabhai Haridas and Bai Dayakore, as such executors, will pay the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Executors' Solicitors.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS,

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters specially arranged for the purpose.

SODA-WATER ÆRATED-WATER	Re. 0 10 per doz.
LEMONADE GINGERADE POTASH-WATER	,, 0 12 ,,
TONIC-WATER RASPBERRYADE	,, 0 14 ,,
GINGER-ALE	,, 1 4 ,,

Bottles charged extra.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPRAY APPARATUS, INHALERS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
SPRAY, RICHARDSON'S, 1 Jet	13	4
Do. do. 3 do.	18	0
Do. ARNOLD'S No. 1	5	0

The above is of improved form of spray producers, which, having a pliable tube can readily be adjusted, so as to give a Spray for nose, throat, &c. By this simple arrangement one instrument is made to answer the same purposes which formerly required three distinct Spray Producers.

	Rs.	a.
SPRAY, CLARKE'S	4	8
Do. SEIGLE, complete............	4	8
Do. STEAM, for Carbolic Acid, &c.	28	0
Do. STEAM, for Carbolic Acid, Pocket..........................	3	8
PERFUME ODORATORS.		
FLASK ODORATOR, Maw's............	1	12
FOUNTAIN do. do. Re 1 and	1	8
SARATOGA do.	1	4
FRENCH VARIOUS ODORATORS, from Rs. 3 to	5	0
MAW'S ATMOSPHERIC do. A. 1 with Registered Telescopic Tube to fit any bottle........................	2	12
CHASTWORTH SPRAY ODORATORS, Silver and Nickel plated	3	8
Do. do. ... Gold plated	4	8
INHALERS.		
INHALER, GLASS, with Tubes.........	2	12
Do. BURROUGH'S Ammonia......	8	0
Do. MAW'S Earthen Double Valved	4	0
Do. do. Earthen Double Valved with tube Mouth-piece	6	8
Do. DR. NELSON'S, with Mouth-piece, complete......	4	8
Do. ELLIS'S (Arnold and Son's)...	3	8
ENEMA APPARATUS AND SYRINGES.		
MAW'S BRASS ENEMA SYRINGE TUBE, of Elastic Gum with metal pipe, in leather case	6	8
Do. BRASS with TELESCOPIC TUBE, Rs. 9-0 and	13	0
ARNOLD'S SIMPLEX, from Rs. 3-8 to	17	8
HIGGINS'S ENEMA, best vulcanised India-rubber, warranted to keep well in hot climates..................	2	12
INGRAM'S SEAMLESS, in one piece of India-rubber, best make............	3	8
[illegible]NCH'S PERFECTION ENEMA, on [illegible]ns's Principle, in Mahogany or [illegible]her case	4	8
do. in Cedar case	4	0
[illegible]ble Action ENEMA SYPHON ...	5	8
SAVORY and MOORE'S Portable Enema	10	0
SYPHON SYRINGE with Recto-Vaginal Cones for Congestion, Displacements or other Diseases.........	10	0
SPRAY SYRINGE (Matson's) for cleansing	6	0

India-rubber Ball Syringes of sizes.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAIRIN AND ANTIPYRIN.

FRESH SUPPLIES expected shortly, orders now being booked for execution by rotation.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the period ended 30th June, 1884.
2. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
4. To approve of the appointment of Mr. Nesservanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as Auditor in the place of Mr. Cooverjee [illegible] Mody, deceased.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will closed from the 16th to the 23rd October, both days inclusive.

FINEST PALE COD-LIVER OIL.

PREPARED FROM FRESH LIVERS.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons, is of a pale straw colour, and does not produce Nausea or other unpleasant symptoms generally followed by the brown-coloured Oils.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Li
BOMBAY AND POON

NOTICIES.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price [illegible] case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

MRS. CURZON TOMPSON (daughter of the late Mr. JOHN TREACHER) offers a thoroughly comfortable home to either a boy or girl whose parents desire to send them to England. All particulars by letters on addressing 5, Grove Crescent, Church-end, Woodford, Essex, England, eight miles from London. Highest references given and required. The house is large and comfortable. The family consists of three young children. A pony carriage kept.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 478 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay..................Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navghor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs in to the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

CONSOLS in London were ⅛ higher yesterday at 101⅛, but Indian Loans were lower, the 3½ per cent. sterling by ⅛ and Rupee Paper by ⅛. Exchange Bank shares are better, Chartered Mercantile by 10s. Hongkong and Shanghai by £1 per share.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed is ported firm and 6d. higher. Rapeseed is also said be firm, but quotations are partially 3d. per quarter lower. Wheat quotations come unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. In spot quotations a reduction of 1-16d. is made in Mid-Uplands and Fine Dhollera, and Americans to arrive are quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower all round. In New York quotations are unchanged both for ready cotton and futures. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Two days' receipts	54,000	59,000	56,000
Three days' do.	86,000	93,000	89,000
Total since 1st Sept	712,000	802,000	767,000

We have had a very quiet market have to-day, and prices may be called again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Even at the decline, however, there are no buyers for export, either forward or ready.

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED continues scarce, and Rs. 6-5 per cwt. would be paid for a quantity.

FREIGHTS are the same. For Liverpool 12s. 6d. and Continental ports 17s. 6d. are the quotations.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods and Yarns are at a nd-still, and nothing will be done till after the wali. Coals are firm.

EXCHANGE has been decidedly weak, and rates have given way 1-32d. With Bar Silver in London down to 50⅞d. and exports so depressed, the surroundings of the market are undoubtedly in favour of a decline. We close to-day for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand............1s. 7 15-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic............1s. 7 13-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight.......1s. 7 19-32d. „
Credits 3 „ „ ....1s. 7 11-16d. „
Francs 3 „ „ ....2·07½. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged, Fours at Rs. 99, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102⅛ to ¼.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Companies are her firmer again to-day, and our quotations show eneral improvement of Rs. 5. Why this should it is difficult to say, as the position, so far from ending, tends more the other way every day the hinese dispute is prolonged. Bombay Burmah rading Co.'s shares have recovered the previous y's decline of Rs. 25. Press shares are steady.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 4	575
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	200	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,285
a Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	50	1,485
llera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	12	180
t India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	[illegible]
rt Press Co.	150	325	[illegible]	400	2,801
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 7½	142½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs 30	[illegible]
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs 10	210
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	10	635
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		Rs. 65	800xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cyprus, 1,392 tons, Captain A. H Walker, will sail to-day for Sandheads in ballast.

THE steamer Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (3rd Oct.), with a general cargo, and Mrs. Bloomfield, and 80 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Oct. 3.
	Calder (s)	Hughes	Bussorah, Oct. 2.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rosetta, to China, &c.
„ Bengore Head, to Dunkirk.
„ Merka, to Zanzibar.

The ship Cyprus, Walker, to Sand Heads, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—150 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 150 barrels beer, Framjee, Sands and Co; 15 cases whiskey, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 35 cases whiskey, Bolton and Co ; 51 cases whiskey, 25 cases gin, erwine, and 80 cases rum, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—12[illegible] boxes tinned plates, Allibhoy Noorbhoy ; 1 hogshead claret, Edward Bates and Co.

Clan Forbes s—75 packages empty sodawater bottles and 2 bags corks, Sallaymahamed Fazul ; 35 cases slates, Ebrahim Mahamedally ; 6 cases plate glass, Allibhoy Hyderbhoy ; 4 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

California s—81 cases corks, Merwanjee Cursetjee ; 10 cases tobacco, Ventchund Royechund.

FROM LONDON.

s—16 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
s—20 cases beer, Wallace and Co ; 14 cases medi- &c., Cooper Madon and Co.
chester s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co 13 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, W. J. Essai cases aniline dye, Chothumul Bagree.

FROM CARDIFF.

Flamstead s—25 cases copper sheets, 75 cases yellow metal sheets, and 223 pigs lead, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—2 cases confectionery, D. Batha and Co ; 16 packages glasswares, Khakeebhoy Budomjee ; 70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; [illegible] cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 190 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canton s—50 cases brandy, Treacher and Co ; 71 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—200 bales cotton, Dewjee Heerjee ; 951½ cwts wet dates, Menahem Messa.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—30 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers ; 203 cwts gum, A. Welljee ; 65 cwts gum, Esmail Soodar ; 10 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee ; 7 bales skins, Suljanally Rumjanally ; 11 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee ; 11 cwts fishmaws, Rahimtoola Datoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Monkseaton s—9,945 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bertha s—7,900 cwts linseed and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co ; 7,003 cwts wheat, 1,600 cwts linseed, 2,999 cwts rapeseed and 3,399 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—2,410 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Canton s—2,235 cwts mowra flowers, Choonelall Lalloobhoy ; 21 bales woollen carpets, 10,000 cwts wheat, and 2,200 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; ½ cwt coir yarn, Dewjee Bhanjee.

Manilla s—97[illegible] cwts mowraseed and 1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Rosetta s—200 bales twist, D. M. Petit and Co ; 44 bales twist, Manordass Hurruckchund ; 65 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 21 bales twist, The Alliance C. M. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes s—3 cases cigar and silk shawls, Pohoomul Khiamul.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—31 chests opium, The P. & O. Co ; 55 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A. C. Esmaljee ; 60 bales twist, Shaik Essa bin Khalifa ; 781 bales twist and 115 bales T. cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 600 bales twist and 133 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 150 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, J. E. Ezra ; 100 bales twist, A. J. David ; 225 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 150 bales twist, Damodher Thakersee Mooljee ; 275 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 26 bales twist, Manordas Huruckchund ; 39 bales twist, The Alliance C. M. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—35 bales T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·891
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·9
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	·618
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, NW, NNE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	297
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·20
„ „ „ year	71·89

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS OCTOBER 12.

Beville, Lieut, Gloucestershire, on duty, from Deolalee.

OCTOBER 13.

Fennin, Surg-Major, on exchange, from England.
Meadows, Dy-Surg Genl, on duty, from Baroda.
Nicolson, Lieut-Col, 3rd Belooch, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Gubbins, Captain, 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, on leave, to Mominabad.

OCTOBER 12.

Gardiner, Lieut, 14th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Hatchell, Surg-Major, to rejoin, to Fatehghur
Meadows, Dy Surg-Genl, on duty, to Mhow.
Willis, Major, Brigade-Major, Meerut, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Lindsell, Lieut, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindee.
Fenwick, Lieut, King's Royal Rifles, to rejoin, to Ferozpore.
Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Pierce, Colonel, 16th Bombay N I, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 15, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—Vols. A. L. Williamson, A Co. ; F. White, B Co. ; T. Bennett, Co.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, 7th October, 1884.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to direct the following transfers of officers of the A P D :—

13th Hussars :—Payr and Hony Major George Shields, from the 2nd Battn Norfolk Regt, to be Paymr, vice Capt W Christie.

2nd Battn Norfolk Regt—Paymr and Hony Capt W Christie, from the 13th Hussars, to be Paymr, vice Major G Shields.

Col L H P DeH Larpent, Bl S C, is at his own request, transferred from Rawal Pindi to Delhi, for general duty.

Capt S G F Selfe, R A, is detailed to attend the Garrison class at Agra, instead of [illegible] Vesery, 8th Hussars.

Lieut [illegible] N S L Wood, Devonshire Regt, is detailed to attend the class at Rawal Pindi, instead of Lieut Bickford, R A.

Lieut F W Duff, 9th Lancers, is detailed to attend the class at Umballa.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut Fitz. J Fleming for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt J S S Barker, (M Batty 2nd Bde,) for six months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Col J M Stration on private affairs pending retirement from the service.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—CORTES—October 9, at All Saints, Knightsbridge, by the Rev R. Stewart, G. M. Stewart, agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, to Maria Rosa, daughter of the late Senhor Don Juan Cortes, of Andalusia, Spain.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAHUSAC—STEPHEN—October 7, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. C Walford, [illegible] Cahusac, Lieut. and Adjt. 24th Regt., B. N. I., to Mary Beatrice, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Stephen, Rifle Brigade.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEO—October 1, at Ratu, Chota-Nagpore, the wife of Maharaj Pertap Udai Nathsahai Deo, Maharaja of Chota Nagpore, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EGAN—ABBOTT—October 6, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, Captain Carbery Egan, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Hon. Geraldine Alice Ellen Abbott, second daughter of the late Lord Tenterden, K. C. B.

DEATH.

CALROW—October 6, at Landour, of typhoid fever, Richard Calrow, Major, Royal Engineers, aged 41 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

THE French have sustained at Tamsui their first serious defeat in their encounter with the Chinese. Last Thursday Admiral Lespes, with a portion of the squadron under Admiral Courbet's command, renewed his attack upon the place, and, apparently under cover of the fire from his ships' guns, landed some troops. There was severe fighting, a Hongkong telegram says, but the French failed to effect a lodgment and at the end of four hours they returned to their ships, after having sustained heavy loss. We do not know how much light this incident throws upon the condition of the French navy, of whose excellence we have heard so much of late. But it supplies an unexpected proof of the difficulties with which the Republic has to contend. The capture of Tamsui, a small port in an outlying possession of China, is not the easy enterprise that it seemed likely to be. The failure may be retrieved before long, but we are afraid that it will only lead to the prolongation of a conflict which promised to be a long one. Th[illegible] China will know only too well [illegible] use of such a success as that wh[illegible] scored in Formosa.

THE projected establishment in London a British Society of Commercial Geography with Captain Lovett Cameron as one of its leading spirits, and with men as eminent in commerce as he is in geography amongst its supporters, is a matter to which the manufacturing and mercantile community in Bombay cannot well be indifferent. It matters little what precise form may be given to the Society and its operations at the Mansion House meeting at which it will be inaugurated at the end of this month. But it is of some interest to know that the Society proposes to undertake some such work as was contemplated by the Bombay Millowners' Association, when the Association adopted in principle a proposal to send an agent into various districts of Asia and Africa, with a view to reporting upon the trade requirements of those parts. This latter project has so much to recommend it, and it was at first so cordially taken up, that it is difficult to account for the fact that just fifteen months have passed since it was first accepted, and that it is a project still. It was put forward at the time as a plan well calculated to increase the area open to the products of the weaving and spinning mills in the Bombay Presidency. The intention was that the agent of the Bombay millowners should, in the first intance, proceed to various ports in Persia and Arabia, to Zanzibar, the Cape, Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, and the Levant, and subsequently, if sufficient funds were available, to Burmah, China, Siam, and Japan, to report upon the actual imports in those localities, and to send samples of the English coarse yarns and piece-goods in favour there, besides furnishing information in reference to the special requirements of the various markets. More than a year has elapsed since this proposal was adopted by the Bombay Millowners' Association. Rather more than ten thousand rupees out of the twelve thousand required for starting the enterprise have been subscribed, but there are still a few mills whose owners have held aloof, and their indifference stands in the way of an immediate commencement upon an adequate scale.

There is little in the present condition of the textile trade in this part of the world to warrant indifference to any project which is likely to advance their interests. At this moment we believe that the stocks of yarn accumulated in Bombay amount to between 30,000 and 40,000 bales, and the state of the market, particularly in China, whither more than 50 per cent. of our yarns are consigned, does not warrant the hope that they will be greatly reduced for some time to come. Nor is this the only fact which challenges the serious attention of everyone interested in the trade. The inquiries of a sub-committee of the Association have shown that although in the exports of grey piece-goods from this Presidency there has been an increase, the increase has not kept pace with that in the corresponding class of goods of English manufacture. But the most impressive fact with which the millowners have lately had to deal has been the hostilities in China, the effect of which upon the cotton trade of Bombay has been serious enough to convince some of them that it is bad policy to rely too largely upon any particular country as a market for their goods. They have realized during the past few weeks that it is as imprudent for the manufacturer as it is for everyone else to have all his eggs—or even the greater part of them—in one basket. A widely distributed trade is a trade almost independent of local conditions. It will compensate in one direction for what it has lost in another. The markets of China, for instance, may for the present be closed, but the world is very wide, and the exporter may be recompensed by the accelerated demand of, let us say, the African or the Gulf markets for the failure of trade with the Treaty Ports. The fact of the matter is that though the area available for commercial operations is year by year becoming wider, each year increases the number of competitors who are prepared to enter it. Vast territories in Africa within the past few years have been thrown open to as many traders as are willing to enter them. There is no place in economics, any more than in physics, for a vaccuum, and a new stretch of country has no sooner been thrown open than the ever advancing armies of commerce are ready to step in. No one, for instance, can mistake the significance of the recent formation at Hamburg of an African Commercial Association, the object of which is to extend the commercial relations of Germany with Western Africa. Germany, if she is not competing with us for empire in that part of the world, is clearly competing with us for trade. But, for the present at all events, there ought to be trade enough in Africa for all who are prepared to compete for it. Where the best markets are, and what are the goods that are most suitable for them, are points for inquiry. But it is certain that the requirements of the African markets are of a simple kind. The cheap coarse piece-goods which are the special products of the Bombay mills ought to be at least as much in demand there as they are in India itself. So, too, with the territories adjacent to the Persian Gulf, with Arabia, and other countries which the Bombay millowners have included within their plan of experimental operations in commercial geography. There are vast populations there, whose poverty is not their least recommendation to the producers of cheap goods. But a good deal has to be learnt, on this side at all events, of the exact requirements of the markets there. Enterprising merchants who propose to themselves to commence operations in new ground are always deterred by the uncertainties attaching to such an experiment. They may send the wrong goods, or if they send the right ones, they may choose the wrong market for them. Experience might teach a good deal, but experience is often dearly bought, and there is a cheaper and a better way of attaining the same result. Some shipments of Bombay piece-goods have already been made to China, but the experiment failed, as the shippers who made it were imperfectly informed as to what it is that the Chinese really want. The case, in fact, is scarcely one for individual enterprise. As Captain Lovett Cameron lately pointed out, in recommending the British Society of Commercial Geography to the support of English manufacturers and merchants, the examination of new routes and markets is a very costly and difficult matter for merchants to undertake, but a powerful society could, by its power and prestige, and the relations it will establish, obtain accurate information. It is precisely in the spirit of the advice here given that the promoters of the Bombay project have from the first endeavoured to devise means for bringing new markets within the view of the Bombay millowners and manufacturers. And the example which is supplied in the new movement at home ought to persuade those amongst them whose indifference stands in the way that the idea is, after all, one which is worth taking up, even if it be at some trifling outlay. The whole of the local trade are interested in it, and considering the smallness of the sum that is required in order to start the scheme, it would be a pity if it were to fall through.

It is just possible that the movement which has been started at home will prove to be a little too ambitious. A Society of Commercial Geography may, unless the management get into the right hands, become more scientific than practical. Projects of this particular kind have been started before now, and not much has come of them. Not long since a society for promoting the study of commercial geography—a branch of knowledge which has assumed a definite and highly technical character in Germany—was projected at Manchester. The only evidence that we have of its failure is that all that we have ever heard of it was its inauguration, and it may be that the society which is about to be established in London will have a scarcely more productive career. The project for which some of the more enterprising amongst the Bombay millowners are responsible seems, on the whole, to be a more practicable one and to carry with it a greater promise of definite results than that which is about to be set afoot in London. There is no lack of ambition in an enterprise which includes not merely the task of exploration, but "the opening up of communication" [illegible] the territories hitherto unpenetrated by the [illegible]der. But this may prove too large an [illegible]dertaking, and it may be well to caution [Cap]tain Cameron and his associates against the [illegible]s of doing too much. That there is work for [illegible]h an organization as he contemplates is [o]bvious. The labours of explorers like Mr. Colquhoun might be made easier and more productive if they were sustained by a society at home rich in funds and thoroughly representative of commercial opinion and commercial knowledge. Mr. Colquhoun is about to start upon a fresh journey in the interests of commercial geography. He proposes to go from Burmah to South-west China, and then from North Siam to Bangkok, his object being to test the practicability of trade extension in those territories. It so happens that, owing mainly to the liberality of various Chambers of Commerce in England, there is no lack of funds for the purposes of the enterprise. But it is in maintaining and encouraging workers such as Mr. Colquhoun that a Society of Commercial Geography may do eminently useful service both to commerce and to science. The plan of operations which has been proposed to the Bombay Millowners' Association is less ambitious—perhaps less scientific. But it provides a practical method of attaining a definite object, and it will at the least repay the small outlay which it is proposed to make on it. Perhaps the fact that the commercial community in England is beginning to realize the importance of extending the area of its operations will impress people in Bombay with a sense of the advantage of setting to work in this matter without further delay.

DR. HARTMANN'S defence of Theosophy which we publish to-day will be read with no little interest. It contains propositions and hypotheses which, if they do not impress us greatly, cannot fail to amuse. The hypothesis, for instance, that Madame Blavatsky may have allowed Madame Coulomb to concoct phenomena in order to satisfy mere curiosity-hunters is ingenuous enough. But what shall be said for the further hypothesis, that the manufacturing process, having thus begun, may have gone on until it was stopped by an intervention of the Mahatmas ? There would have been little charity in such a suggestion if it had been made by an enemy. Made as it is by a friend and defender, all that we can see in it is the evidence of an unfathomable simplicity. Since the suggestion comes from Dr. Hartmann, who has been left at Adyar in charge of the reputation and the furniture of the Theosophist leaders, we are bound to think that there must be something in it, though it is extremely difficult to find charity enough to agree with him in thinking that there would, for all that, be no reason to condemn Madame Blavatsky, and to believe all her phenomena to be frauds. Phenomena, indeed, are at a discount amongst the Theosophists just now. They have been somewhat discredited of late, and we can well understand why Dr. Hartmann desires to represent the truths of Theosophy as standing apart from phenomena. He has seen better things in that line in America, and so, we imagine, has anyone who has witnessed the performance of a conjuror of ordinary skill. But although it is very good tactics for Dr. Hartmann to say so, it is scarcely fair to the Mahatmas, nor is it a generous return to Madame Blavatsky for the trouble that she has taken in procuring phenomena. Nor will it escape notice that the Theosophists did not begin to hold phenomena in light esteem until they had been discredited. But there is no occasion for astonishment at Dr. Hartmann's attachment to "Theosophy *quand même.*" No one can read the last paragraph in his letter and be surprised at his acceptance of any set of beliefs under the sun. By the way, he does not say when Madame Blavatsky is coming to India to face her accusers.

THE Municipal Corporation have taken a wise course in regard to the scheme for erecting cholera and small-pox hospitals in various parts of Bombay. Opinions differ as to the necessity of so many as six such institutions But there is a good deal to be said in favour of the programme submitted to the Corporation by the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject. The scattered nature of the population and the fact that Bombay is "a city of magnificent distances" are points which may well be urged in favour of a wide distribution of such hospital provision as may be made for dealing with cholera. It is, indeed, of prime importance that the hospitals for the treatment of a disease so rapid in its course as cholera should be near at hand. The right policy in this matter is not so much to take the patient to the hospital, as to take the hospital to the patient. We know by this time what are the districts which are most likely to be smitten, and there need be little difference of opinion as to the suitability of the sites selected. The first of the hospitals will be erected in the compound of the European General Hospital. To the objections which have been raised to that site the Municipal Commissioner had a good answer when he said that it had not been originally suggested by him, but by the surgeon in charge of that institution. Whether the answer, though serviceable in debate, can be deemed sufficient is nevertheless an open question. Apart from any consideration as to the contagiousness or otherwise of cholera, is a healthy influence likely to be exerted upon the *morale* of the patients in the European hospital by the knowledge that men are dying of cholera one after another in their immediate precincts ? The hospital which it is now proposed to build will, however, be an experiment the working of which will be watched with some interest. The entire scheme is too large to be entered upon at once, and although the matter is one in which there should be no undue delay, it is well that the programme is to be carried out by degrees. The first step costs, but it also teaches ; and a good deal should be learnt from the operations of the first of the six cholera hospitals which it is proposed to establish in Bombay.

WITH THE ZHOB FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 30.

THE Lancers' pennons were at last seen fluttering up the Kowas Valley on the 25th September, and your Zandra correspondent is now very much indeed "beyond the Hurnai." The advance guard of General Tanner's force quitted Zandra on the 26th September, the main body on the 27th, the detail being that already wired to you by me, except that the Madras Pioneers remain with Sir O. V. Tanner. On the advance of the column the 12th N. I. and a troop of the Bombay Lancers are left as the permanent garrison of Zandra.

The [illegible] march was to Guchki, which is at the eastern con[illegible] of the Kowas Valley, after passage of the Ta[illegible] Tangi, at about 8,000 ft., twelve miles from Kow[illegible]. At this place the water is let down the sides of the hills with considerable skill, by gentle slopes, to a tank at the head of a spur. There is a good deal of brushwood in the heds of the ravines, and the junipers growing on the mountain sides here attain a considerable height, and come down to the foot of the mountains. By climbing a spur about two miles nearer Zandra that portion of Spilsbury's road is reached which ends above in a glade, and Mangi post is thence about twenty miles distant. A thana is being built at Guchki, and a house for Mr. Bruce, the Political Officer of the district, is also to be erected above it. As predicted, the wood of these forests is being utilized for the railway, and this industry will rapidly develop. During the night we stayed there the thermometer fell below 32°, and the stream was frozen.

Marching at 5 a.m., we reached Ziarat Chari, elevation about 9,000 ft., the highest in our route, at 8 a.m. Thence a path leads to Sharagh. Leaving this on our right, we followed the bend of a shoulder of a steep hill, not difficult just now, but for regular traffic it would require looking to after heavy showers ; and a steady descent through a wooded ravine lead us eventually to the lower slopes to Korbi Kats. Original reports on this area described it as being clothed with deodar. Not far from camp we passed the Bengal Pathan Sapper company at work, and reached Chantere, spelt originally Chotan, a Wanechi settlement, at noon, where the Sappers were good enough to provide breakfast—a real kindness, as though the march was not a long one, it was difficult, and our own belongings did not reach till hours afterwards.

Early next morning the Sappers marched out, headed by their piper. This Pathan piper is quite a personage in his way, with all the swagger and all peculiarities of the Scottish variety. He was taught in a Highland regiment, and his rendering of reel, march, and lament does full credit to his training, and so his appearance at a station is generally the signal for making a night of it with pipes and whusky. A short time since he played, almost without ceasing, from 8-30 p.m. to the small hours at Kach, and on the 23rd September he gave the Grenadier mess a treat.

Our next march—Chantere to Wani—was a very short one, for, on crossing a low kotal after a two-mile ride, the pleasant sight of our pitched tents greeted us only three miles off ; and soon your correspondent was in grateful shade, discussing the biggest, best flavoured, and blackest of grapes, for which the not far distant village of Pui is famous—its only pleasant connection, as the inhabitants have an evil fame, and got into serious trouble last year. From Wani roads lead to Pui and to the Hurnai. From a hill not far off heliographic communication could easily be established with the ridge beyond Smallan. This village of Wani gives a name to the local tribe—Wanechis—who, it is said, were dispossessed by the Dumars some hundreds of years ago, but who stick to the surrounding country, and are now formed into two clans—hill and plain. Judging from what I have seen of the plain portion of the country, the latter must have a mighty limited range.

The road from here to Smallan is down the river-bed, between two ranges. The distance is given as sixteen miles, but this is only to the head of the valley and to the first water, none being met with on the road. The Commissariat, however, had placed their supplies at the eastern, the further end of the valley—a good twenty-two miles from Wani—so the march was a trying one for the advance guard, with which is the Agent Governor-General's camp. Speaking of the march of the advance guard, it may interest you to know that the only Bombay sepoy carried in was one who had been brought along ill with dysentery from the former camp, but that several doolies had to be utilized for other men. The main body, profiting by experience, halt at the first water.

Last night the camp was pretty much on the *qui vive* in anticipation of our promised night attack, but everything was quiet. Early this morning a portion of the force expected from Duki came in. It consists of 150 of the 10th Bengal Lancers under Lieutenant Colonel Barnes (the Delhi Assemblage Herald), and two companies 1st Bengal N. I. under Major Clutterbuck. Sir Robert Sandeman, with whom are Mr. Bruce, C. I. E., Lieut. Domville, and Dr. Baker, travel between the advance guard and main body, and ride each stage in the afternoons, thus avoiding the strings of animals inseparable from the move of so large a force. The present advance guard, reinforced by the Bengal Lancers and 1st B. N. I., will probably stand fast here for some days, and (Sir O. V. Tanner and his column having passed them) will then form the rear guard from here to Duki, where the main body will arrive most likely on the 5th October. Lieutenant Domvill[illegible] command of 500 Baluch are awaiting him at [illegible]. His numerous friends will, no doubt, glad[illegible] his unexpected arrival in [illegible] to congratulate ourselves on Sir Robert's [illegible] selection of so popular and go-ahead an officer.

CRIME IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OCT. 2.

THE general increase of crime this year in Zanzibar is remarkable, cases of theft being reported almost every day for some months past, the offenders in most instances being soldiers of H. H. the Sultan's Nizam. The police is composed of these very soldiers, and it is extraordinary that the guardians of peace are the first to be suspected every time a theft is committed, such suspicions being nearly always justified. Unfortunately, however, theft is not the only form of crime imputed to them. A few weeks since a Bhatia money-lender, an elderly man, was murdered while sleeping in a room in his house, situated in one of the most populous business streets, not two hundred yards from the head-quarters of the Nizam's, while a watch is said to have been kept actually outside the very door behind which the man was stabbed to death. Everything points to the murder having been committed by some of the askaris or guards ; but there is little hope of the criminal being brought to justice.

Another murder of a British subject is quite recently reported to have been committed at Daressalam, on the coast. In all there have been four murders of British subjects in very little over one year in the Sultan's dominions. The murder of the Bhatia in particular has made the merchants very anxious, and the other day a deputation of the representative members of the Bhatia community waited on Sir John Kirk to formally represent to him the serious increase of crime generally, and to express their concern at the daring and atrocious way in which the old Bhatia was murdered in his bed. They complained of the inefficiency of the Sultan's [illegible] as policemen, and urged on him the necessity of [illegible] to effectually protect their lives and property. Sir John [illegible] them as to the uselessness of the police force, recruited as it was from all sorts of vagabonds, and having in its ranks some hardened offenders. Sir John deplored the way in which His Highness thrust into his soldiery every cut-throat as soon as he had finished his term in jail, and said he could not expect better results from such materials. He informed the deputation that some time ago he had proposed to His Highness a plan for organising an international police, which plan was not carried out because His Highness did not support it, on the ground that to tax the people for such a purpose was contrary to his faith. Sir John, however, said that matters having come to such a pass, he would press for some such body of police being raised, and, if His Highness again put any difficulties in his way, would himself take steps to form a police force of his own.

It is but fair to say that His Highness has offered a reward of $1,000 to any one giving information leading to the apprehension of the murderers of the Bhatia, and $300 for those of the man murdered at Darressalam. In a day or two a man-of-war is to proceed to Darressalam with a Consular official to make inquiries into the matter.

A THEOSOPHIST APOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just received a file of the *Bombay Gazette* for October, 1884, containing an article about the "disclosures" at Adyar. If I understand the meaning of that article correctly, it insinuates that the Theosophical Society is in great danger on account of the "revelations" made by the Coulombs, and that we are in mortal fear that these revelations may be found to be true. I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks in regard to that subject.

The motto of the Theosophical Society is "There is no religion higher than truth," and it is only a desire to find out the truth that has induced me and others to leave a home and pleasant surroundings and to join the society. The society's purpose is to find out the truth—the whole truth—and if it were afraid of the truth, there would be no further use for it, and the sooner it perish the better. I have little taste for sleight-of-hand performances, and as far as the "occult phenomena" are concerned, I have had a fifteen years' experience amongst the spiritualists, and have seen much more astonishing phenomena in America than I ever saw at Adyar. In fact, the phenomena, as such, interest me very little, except in so far as they convey intelligence. If I get a letter from a friend in America, I do not stand on my head and kick up my heels in exultation over the fact of having received a letter ; but I read its contents, and care very little about the manner in which it arrived. When on the 21st of May Mr. Coulomb threatened to make certain disclosures that would ruin the society, we told him that if the society could be ruined by making disclosures, he was welcome to make them. We are all desirous of the truth in this matter, but so far we have only been able to find out the following facts :—

1. The statements made by the Coulombs deserve no consideration. The Coulombs were not expelled from the society on account of their unfaithfulness to the cause.

2. The statement made by the Coulombs that Madame Blavatsky owes them money, lent to her by them in Egypt, is not true. The debt is stated to have been incurred in Egypt—that is, before 1879—and I have a letter (with envelope) from Madame Coulomb to Madame Blavatsky in my hands, dated June 10, 1879, in which Madame Coulomb asks Madame Blavatsky for a loan of Rs. 250 for two months, and offers to give her a promissory note.

3. The alleged letter of Madame Blavatsky to Madame Coulomb from Ootacamund in regard to Mr. Shreenavasa Row is an absurdity, because a letter cannot go from Adyar to Ooty and bring an answer from there in twenty-three hours, especially after the train has left. It takes at least three days. Besides, the circumstances to which the letter refers are entirely different from what the letter represents, and that letter must therefore be a forgery.

4. The Poona telegram has been satisfactorily explained by all who were present. The circumstances relating to it are entirely different from those given in the alleged letter of Madame Blavatsky, and that letter can therefore be nothing else but a forgery.

5. Mr. Ragoonath Row, on consulting his memory and that of his friends, finds that the letter of the Mahatma placed in the hands of the Coulombs has been spoken of at that time, but was not immediately delivered to him, for reasons which I need not explain. This letter was stolen from Madame Blavatsky's desk, and the alleged letter of Madame Blavatsky referring to it is in entire contradiction with the facts. It cannot therefore have been written by Madame Blavatsky, and there is no explanation for it except on the theory that it has been concocted by the Coulombs. But if these three letters are forgeries, how many of the rest are true ?

6. I have seen many more "occult phenomena" at Adyar since Madame Blavatsky and Madame Coulomb left, than while they were here.

So far for the truth, now for justice. We have been blamed for not allowing every one to come and examine Madame Blavatsky's private rooms ; but I ask—would it be acting justly and fairly to the absent accused to let people of all classes swarm through her rooms, to examine her wardrobes, papers, and books, to sniff out here and there something that may throw suspicion upon her, or perhaps deposit there secretly some papers that may compromise her ? What would you think of him to whom during your absence you had entrusted your property, if on your return you found your house invaded by your enemies with the consent of the guardian ? Enough has been shown to prove the absurdity of the tricks made by Mr. Coulomb, which are too clumsy to have ever been of any use. But if they have never been used, then all the passages in the alleged letters referring to them must be forgeries What was the principle of justice, as understood by the clerical party, when they published Madame Blavatsky's letters during her absence in Europe, and at a time when, according to their calculation, Col. Olcott would be on the water, when as they thought, he would be helpless on board of a ship, having left England while everything there was quiet, and arriving here when the mischief was done ? Where was their justice when without consulting the parties most interested they rushed into print and sent the most damning slanders all over the country ? They ask Madame Blavatsky to perform miracles for the selfish purpose of saving her reputation.

As the matter now stands, the only question of any importance, and which will decide all the other questions, is—did Mr. Coulomb make his clumsy trapdoors with the consent of Madame Blavatsky, or without her knowledge ? Madame Blavatsky says she knew nothing about them, and I have very great reasons to believe her. But let us suppose that Madame Blavatsky has occasionally allowed Madame Coulomb to perform a trick, because Madame Coulomb was so very regardful for Madame Blavatsky's saving her strength. Suppose that Madame Blavatsky, continually pestered by curiosity-hunters, allowed Madame Coulomb to play a trick to satisfy the gaping curiosity of a simpleton ? Suppose that the result of such a trick was so amusing and comical, that Mr. Coulomb thought he would surprise Madame Blavatsky on her return by showing her how still more wonderful tricks could be performed, and that the Mahatmas then considered it time to interfere, to save Madame Blavatsky from the bad influence of Madame Coulomb ? Would this be a sufficient reason to condemn her, and would this prove all her phenomena to be fraud ? Where is the Christian charity ? Should an intellect like Madame Blavatsky's be lost to the society, because her human nature gave way for a moment to the importunities of the Coulombs ?

Very little is yet known about the laws of the mind [illegible] attempts to investigate, and [illegible] we know the influences which act from mind upon mind it is impossible to judge correctly. Everyone at head-quarters is aware of the fact that one evening Madame Coulomb came in my room and sat opposite to me while I was writing. I was writing an article attacking a certain system, and I kept on writing while talking to Madame Coulomb. When I had finished I found that what I had written was entirely in opposition to what I intended to write, and instead of attacking that system I had defended it in powerful language. If Madame Coulomb could exert such a strong influence over my mind, how much stronger must the sensitive Madame Blavatsky have felt that influence ? It is well known that snakes can charm birds by their look. It was known to all of us what influence Madame Coulomb exerted over Madame Blavatsky, and it was necessary that the Coulombs should be got rid of at any cost. Offers were therefore made to the Coulombs of assistance to enable them to leave the country ; but that was done before we knew that they had any disclosures to make. After the discoveries were made, their offers were treated with contempt, and Madame Coulomb in her rage went to "write a book." That "book" has made a great deal of noise. How it will affect Madame Blavatsky I am unable to tell, but no harm is done to the society, which stands on the everlasting foundation of Truth, Justice, and Charity.—Yours, &c.,

Adyar, Oct. 10. F. HARTMANN.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were present :—Drs. T. Blaney, P. C. deSouza, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, R.E., Messrs. E. B. Coroll, J. R. Duxbury, D. Gostling, F. W. Stevens, J. Thorburn, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dadabhai Nowrojee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Heerjee Ardaseer Dady, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Palloonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehangir B. Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mirza [illegible] Khan, Muljee Bhowandas Barbhaya, Muncherjee [illegible] Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Narayen Khote, Sorjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, and Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang.

A NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Jehangeer B. Murzban, who was unanimously elected by the Justices at their recent meeting to represent them at the Corporation, in place of the late Mr. Homejee C. Dady, took his seat for the first time on Monday.

THE QUORUM DIFFICULTY.

Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before a quorum was formed. Some of the members were observed to be impatiently looking at the clock from time to time, but the chairman elected to wait till some of those who had been sent for should arrive. When the quorum was formed, the chairman said he was happy to announce that they could at last proceed with business.

Colonel Merewether suggested that in future they should not wait for more than fifteen minutes. A rule to this effect worked very well last year.

The chairman.—I think the breach of the rule has also worked very well. (Laughter.)

The business of the day was then proceeded with.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER MAINS.

It was proposed by Colonel Merewether, and seconded by Mr. Carroll, that sanction be given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the following payments, amounting to Rs. 16,517-7-3 from surplus cash balance :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of laying a 6" water main from the 14" main across the G. I. P. Railway Station at Chinchpogli, along the Kala Chowki from Parel-road, and thence a 10" main along the same road to Ghorupdeo-road, and a 3" main in Ghorupdeo-road and of a 6" main at Nowroji Hill-road	14,088	0	0
Cost of laying 4" water main along Chinch-bunder Row from the 14" main in Dongry Cooly-street to the 6" main in Nowroji Hill-road	2,190	0	0
Cost of altering and enlarging the Corporation and Council's table and making new slope for the same	239	7	3
	Rs. 16,517	7	3

The sanction was granted.

MORTALITY AMONG MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

Mr. M. N. Banajee proposed, and Mr. B. N. Servai seconded, that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction the writing-off, as loss, of Rs. 6,096-6-7 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of twenty-eight bullocks that died, eight that were destroyed, and seventy-three sent to Pinjrapole, total 109, during the two quarters ending 29th February and 31st May last.

Dr. De Souza called attention to the large number of deaths that took place from time to time among the cattle belonging to the Municipality, and asked for an inquiry upon the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said it had struck him, too, that the mortality was very great. He was told that the work had of late increased very much, and he was afraid the quality of the bullocks had decreased. (Hear, hear.) The Health Officer had been asked to make inquiries, and his report would be submitted, in due course, to the Corporation.

Mr. Banajee's proposition was then put and carried.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX HOSPITALS IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the proposals of Government for the establishment of cholera and small-pox hospitals in Bombay, together with the Town Council's resolution, dated 27th August, 1884,—"That, with reference to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, on the subject of cholera and small-pox hospitals, the Town Council beg to recommend that, provided the suggestions of the Committee meet with the approval of the Corporation, a grant of Rs. 13,160 be made from surplus cash balance to provide for the immediate erection of one of the proposed cholera hospitals (that marked 'A' in the Report.)"

The Committee's report has already appeared in these columns. It is proposed to have six hospitals in various parts of the city.

Dr. Blaney moved that the Committee's report be accepted, and that, as recommended by the Town Council, a grant of Rs. 13,160 be made from surplus cash balance to provide for the immediate erection of one of the proposed cholera hospitals. After a due consideration of all the facts, the Committee had come to the conclusion that it was their duty to accept, with certain modifications, the scheme submitted by the Municipal Commissioner. The provision which they would be asked to make was of the amplest kind that could possibly be demanded from a city like Bombay, and the Committee's report should therefore commend itself heartily to the Corporation. It was proposed to have a number of hospitals in different parts of the city, but it would be better to proceed slowly, and after building one of these hospitals, see what were the actual requirements of the city. They would also be able to know better from experience where to place the other hospitals, and how to construct them with the greatest economy. The Committee were influenced by these considerations, when they asked the sanction of the Corporation for a moiety only of the whole amount which it was at present contemplated to spend on the scheme. The proposed hospitals would provide amply for the eastern districts of the city, where the diseases, when they broke out, did much greater havoc than elsewhere, probably because the population there was three times as dense as it was in the western districts.

Dr. Cowasjee, while heartily supporting the scheme, observed that six cholera hospitals would be too many for the city, three being quite enough for cholera patients and one for small-pox. The speaker objected on sanitary grounds to the proposal to build one of these hospitals in the compound of the European General Hospital. He was surprised to find that the surgeon at the head of that hospital had given his sanction to the construction of a building for the accommodation of cholera patients in such close proximity to his own hospital. Rather than have a hospital in that place, they should select a more central locality, such as Grant-road, for the purpose. Dr. Cowasjee suggested that a certain building intended as a rest-house in that district should be converted into such an hospital, if possible.

The Municipal Commissioner hoped that the proposal to have a number of hospitals throughout the city would not cause a panic and tend to contribute to the spread of a cholera epidemic in Bombay. (Laughter.) The idea of proposing a number of hospitals was not that they would ever have to utilize all of them at one time. But the great advantage of having them in various parts of the city was that, when an epidemic broke out in a particular locality, the patient might at once be accommodated in the nearest hospital, without having to be carried to another locality at a distance. This was an argument which would appeal not only to those who were considerate for the sick poor, but also to those who perceived the disadvantage of bringing the patients of an infected locality into another district for treatment. The site of the European General Hospital was selected because it was available, and the idea of putting up a building in the compound of that hospital had not emanated from himself, but, he believed, from the surgeon in charge of the hospital. If that gentleman had no objection, certainly nobody else should have any. But it must not be supposed that the cholera hospital would be immediately contiguous to the European General Hospital. The compound was very large, and there was already a det building for the accommodation of cholera in connection with that hospital. The Comm agreed with Dr. Cowasjee that they ought a hospital for cholera patients in Grant-road

Dr. De Souza said that at present pa conveyed four or six miles in vehicles description, and many of these unfortu from exhaustion either on their w hospital or shortly after they had be there. The speaker urged that specia ments should be made to prevent the in of cholera into this city from the Salsett and consequently, as one of the preventive an hospital at Mahim was necessary. Ma appear to be a very unimportant place, bu be remembered that it contributed very ha to the Municipal revenue, and therefore t of its inhabitants ought to be properly looke

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee did not think many as six cholera hospitals were neces the city, and therefore, he said, the Corp should not pledge itself to carry out the Comm scheme in its entirety.

Dr. Blaney said that the intention mittee, as well as of the Tow they should go step by ste believed himself that si Bombay would be an no reason for the They must, ho would show th States that they utmost to preve other parts of th

Dr Blaney's by Mr. Nowroz vote, and carrie

LAND

On the motio De Governm communicating Government of lities, No. 105, the Governor-G tion the propo 1888-89 the pay land on the E new Municipal

DESIGNS

The next item the Secretary t Works Departm ing, with refere Public Works premia offered and Hall, Bomb cognizes a diffe individual office ing remunerati bodies ; and communicated requested.

On the mot seconded by M recorded.

SEA WA

A letter, date from Mr. D. S. himself by Mr. A.I.C., reporti into the compa water upon t special referen drains. Mr. P of sea water on which would have any dele drains. The re

Dr. De Souza thankful to in this matt unable to b the consider next meeting.

Colonel Mer the effect and that the tendered to Mr placed before t

Eventually was all but una

The Corporati

PROPOSE

us for publi Chamber of To the Secre Department (R

SIR,—The C merce desire what steps are tion of a branc of the G. I. P The great impo that it would well known sincerely trus in Council ma to be take &c.

To the Secre Bombay.

SIR,—In reply am directed to Bombay has munication wit to the construc but that sanct delayed, as the possession of t for India in C the recent Selec mons.—I have,

PROVI

MR. GEO. S issued the follo benefit fund in ment Uncovena a Death Benefit System, for the deceased emplo high and low, E be expected to p on joining, in ord death among the of the Fund Rs. 1,000 will be paid, in the case of each death, to the heirs or families of deceased members. Mamletdars will be expected to act as honorary secretaries and collectors of the Fund, and should the scheme meet with favour and support, Government will be asked to [illegible] manage it in the same way [illegible] following figures will give an idea of the contemplated Fund, excluding the Province of Sind, the figures for which are not yet available :—

			Men.
Northern Divn. 4 Mamlats with, say, 10 employees			[illegible]
Central	do	do	[illegible]
Southern	do	do	[illegible]
3 Commnrs' Offices,	do	25 do	75
18 Collectors'	do	do 35 do	[illegible]
18 Accountants'	do	do 15 do	[illegible]
Assistant and Deputy Collectors' Offices			[illegible]
Peons, Book-binders, &c., all round, say			[illegible]

From this it will be seen that on a very rough calculation, the entrance subscription will come to Rs. 5,000, or very near it, for the Bombay Presidency proper alone, while if Sind were added the sum would be over Rs. 7,000. The first death will take out Rs. 1,000, and bring Rs. 1,250 at 4 annas a member, thus bringing the Fund up to Rs. 5,250, and so on ; each succeeding death adding to, rather than draining, the Fund. Not only will a very respectable fund be [illegible] in a few years, but substantial aid will be secured to families by the most trifling outlay and in the simplest possible [illegible]. It is necessary that the scheme should be extended to the Police, Registration, Forest and other departments, and after a time the death benefit even raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000 or more

To s deputy head s sheriste send in undersi him to ment o of the s carefull even if there ca such a r caste o itself to In the orphan the br and adv hoped t and he intende lished

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TELEGRAMS.

KING THEEBAW AND THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 14.

One of Theebaw's ministers has arrived at Pondicherry from Mandalay on a mission respecting the Meingoon Prince. The French authorities sent a guard to meet him at the railway station, and during his stay this guard was continued night and day.

The Meingoon Prince having been informed of the despatch of the mission from Burmah, quite a demonstration was made at the railway station by his attendants when the King's minister arrived. There was, however, no exhibition of hostile feeling.

A police guard was also specially placed at the Prince's head-quarters while the minister stayed in French territory, although he is ordinarily under no direct supervision.

The Prince is still determined to make for Saigon as soon as an opportunity offers. He asserts that he is free to leave Pondicherry when he pleases, but in this he is oversanguine, and the new Governor probably brings full instructions from the French Government respecting him.

The Prince had only one servant when he landed. About sixty adherents have since joined him, and are occupying four bungalows close to the sea. His followers are mostly young Burmans from Rangoon. Others are constantly passing by steamer between Rangoon and Madras.

He declares himself most anxious to enter into an arrangement with the Government of India, but is disinclined to again approach them, when so many of his petitions have been ignored because he declines to first surrender as their prisoner. He disavows any ill-feeling towards his brother and sister, the King and Queen of Burma, and says he entertains no resentment against the English for his long confinement in India.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ARRIVAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Lord Dufferin telegraphs that he will come in the mail steamer Tasmania all the way to Bombay. Lady Dufferin will accompany him, and bring one of her daughters and another young lady. Two Private Secretaries accompany his Lordship. He will be due in Bombay about the 9th December.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued a circular [illegible] the Commissioners of divisions, requesting them [illegible] submit full reports of the state and prospects of crops and the condition of the people. The [illegible]rts are to inform the Government whether the [illegible]ability is that a two-months, four-months, or [illegible]ths supply is in hand, counting the outturn [illegible]ast bhadoi crop; what are the prospects [illegible]d to the supply of water for drinking and [illegible] purposes; and whether there is any [illegible]d of an abnormal variation in the supply [illegible]r for cattle.

[illegible] a consideration of the district lead the [illegible]ioners to anticipate any failure of the [illegible]er, or fodder supply, or any want of em[illegible] for the people caused by a deficiency [illegible]rvest outturn, actual or prospective, they [illegible]ested to submit a detailed statement [illegible]iews and proposals, with special reference to the [illegible] in the form prescribed by the Provisional F[illegible]e Code.

Govern[illegible]t [illegible] impress on the attention of the Commissioners that it is very desirable that their reports should reach the Secretariat at Calcutta by the 1st [illegible]ovember, but that it is essential they should no[illegible] later than the 5th.

MADRAS APPEAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

To-day [illegible]e Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muttusami [illegible]yer delivered judgment in the case of Mr. B[illegible] Nixon's appeal against a sentence of Justice Ke[illegible]nan of six months' imprisonment. The appellant [illegible]as a member of the firm of Stephenson, Nixon and Company, recently [illegible]. Mr. Justice Kernan's sentence was [illegible] confirmed, and on the application of Chartered [illegible] Mercantile Bank it was ordered that sentence be immediately executed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

BLOCKADE OF TAMSUI.

AMOY, Oct. 13.

Latest ne[illegible] from Formosa states that the French fleet is now blockading Tamsui.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

HONGKONG, Oct. 14.

Advices received here from Formosa state that on the 8th instant the French effected a landing at Tamsui, and that after severe fighting, which lasted for four hours, they had to withdraw to their ships with heavy loss.

THE CONGO RIVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

England has agreed to the Conference proposed by Germany for securing freedom of commerce on the River Congo.

POLITICAL RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Serious disturbances took place yesterday between the Liberals and Conservatives at Birmingham. The Liberals invaded the p[illegible] where the Conservatives were holding a meeting, and succeeded in dispersing the assembly. Many people were injured in the *mêlée*. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill, who were present and had addressed the meeting, narrowly escaped violence from the mob.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

It is stated that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will take [illegible] the command of the South-East District in [illegible] the middle of April next.

THE TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA.

H. M. Troopship Himalaya arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

CAIRO, Oct. 13.

Lord Northbrook is slightly indisposed, and has returned here.

RUMOURED SAFETY OF COLONEL STEWART.

It is rumoured that Colonel Stewart is among those who are prisoners in the hands of the Arab sheiks.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 14.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats moderate demand and in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80[illegible]
4½ " "	83[illegible]
3 " Consols for account	101[illegible]
3 " Sterling Loan	107
3½ " French Rentes	108[illegible]
Bar Silver	50[illegible]
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	252

Arrivals—Narcissus, Sahara, and City of Carthage.

THE Cholera Commissioners, Drs. Klein, Gibbes, and Lingard, after a stay of about six weeks, have left Bombay for Calcutta, where they will resume their investigation in concert with the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India. We understand that the result of their experiments and observations has thus far been negative. Although they have confirmed Dr. Koch's discovery of the bacillus in water, yet they claim to have negatived his conclusion that the bacilli are the cause of cholera. The bacilli, indeed, are, according to their view, quite harmless, and are to be found in subjects other than those attacked by cholera. It may be added that their views have been borne out, as the result of independent investigation, by a correspondent of the *Lancet*.

THROUGH a typographical error we were made to say in our yesterday's issue that Mr. Jehangier Cowasjee Jehangier had been asked to sit for a portrait to be exhibited at the Royal Academy. It is Mrs. Dhanbai Jehangier Readymoney who has been requested by Mon. Wellery, the well-known artist, to become the subject of a portrait for next year's exhibition.

MR. BUCK, Secretary to the Revenue Department, is about to take short furlough; Mr. Holderness will act for him. Whilst at home Mr. Buck will arrange many important details of the 1886 Exhibition with the India Office. Advantage will be taken of his presence in Bombay to consult him in regard to the International Exhibition.

THE twelve months' furlough which has been allowed to Mr. C. Grant, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, takes effect from the 31st instant. Our Simla correspondent states that Mr. Durand will act during his absence.

COLONEL J. V. HUNT, C.B., Commissary-General, had arranged to leave Simla, for Rawal Pindi to-day, on special duty.

BOTH the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief spoke at Colonel Chapman's lecture at Simla about the employment of British and native soldiers in civil life. The lecture is described as a masterly exposition of the subject, and drew a large and attentive audience.

DURING the past five years the timber exported from Burma to Bombay has increased from about 17 lakhs of rupees worth to 48 lakhs worth; that to Bengal from about 20 lakhs to nearly 46 lakhs, while Madras has gone up from about 7½ lakhs to 12 lakhs only. Indeed, the high prices prevailing for teak seem to be choking off the Madras trade, for though there is an increase in value, the quantity is reduced. Five years ago Madras took 16,000 tons; for the next three years only 11,000 to 12,000 tons each year, and last year 14,000 only. In the case of Bombay and Bengal there is a steady increase in quantity as well as in money value. Bengal has gone up from 30,000 to 46,000 tons, and Bombay from 27,000 to 51,000 tons. The average declared value per ton has gone up by leaps and bounds from Rs. 48 in 1879-80 to Rs. 95 in 1883-84. This is too rapid a rate of increase to be sound, and the collapse in price which has recently occurred is only what might have been expected.

THERE are sanguine individuals in the "Benighted Presidency" who seem to think that Madras may eventually become a dangerous rival of Burmah in the teak trade, and that she may not only be able to meet her own demands, but also to supply all the timber that Bombay requires. Indeed, the *South India Observer* thinks it is not creditable to Madras that she should pay twelve lakhs of rupees to Burmah for teak, when she has an ample supply in her own forests and should be planting for posterity. "Nellumbore, the Anamullais, and Wynaad," it says, "are simply starved. There should be at least two superior officers in Nellumbore, one in Wynaad, and one in the Anamullais. Where such profitable timber as teak grows well, there it should be planted in vast quantities, and not in driblets as at present. If we desire teak, we must plant it wherever it grows well; that the demand rather increases than diminishes, we know. All Bombay might be supplied by North Canara and Nellumbore in time; her present demand is enormous, turning 50,000 tons. There is a great future for our forests, if our conservators and the Government have the ability to foresee it, but at present it is lamentable to see how little the situation is apreciated." Madras is ever striving, but never attaining, and it is probable that Burmah will still be the chief source of the teak-supply, when the city of Madras is only a name and Ootacamund is the Capital of the South.

THE majority of those who enter the Government service are induced thereto by the hope held out under the pension rules of passing their old age in comfortable retirement. This consideration has in fact so much weight that many seek employment under Government in preference to more lucrative employment under private individuals or even Native States. The more provident amongst them, who can afford it, insure their lives against death or accident as a provision for those dependent on them, who would otherwise be left destitute. But insurance is not within the reach of everybody, and the poorer class of people have to deny themselves the benefit to be derived from it. Under these circumstances any movement that aims at supplying the want which evidently exists deserves attention being drawn to it. With this object in view we recently gave up considerable space to a discussion as to the best system on which mutual Death Benefit Funds could be established. But in the meantime we would commend to the notice of those concerned a scheme put forward by Mr. Scott, Mamledar and Magistrate of Egutpoora, for the benefit of employés in the Revenue Department, the particulars of which are given in the prospectus which will be found in another part of the paper. We see no reason why it should not be a success when worked on the lines suggested by Mr. Scott, if it meets with adequate support from the Department.

THE latest news from the Afghan Boundary Commission, which is dated the 5th instant, shows that very satisfactory progress has been made across the Baluch desert. On the [illegible] instant, Colonel Ridgeway and party had reached Gazeh Chah, the marches from Nushki having been Band 25 miles, Zaru 17, Kani 18, and Gazeh Chah 17. The arrangement under which the Commission, divided into three parties, marches *en echelon* seems to work satisfactorily, as at each halting place only 6,000 gallons of water are drunk per day, and the wells are equal to supplying this. The next stages beyond Gazeh Chah are Satia 15 miles, and Shah Ismail 17. At the latter place the Mission officers escorted by the cavalry will go northwards through Arbu to Baggat on the Helmund, 75 miles in all, and thence work down the river to Khwaja Ali. The infantry with the baggage will march westwards and then northwestwards to Khwaja Ali direct, their halting places from Shah Ismail being Salian 16 miles, Muzhdan 8, Mame 8, Galichah 16, and Khwaja Ali 52. There is no water on the route for the last 52 miles, but the arrangements made by the Amir's officials and the supplies carried by the infantry and followers will, it is hoped, prevent any severe suffering. The Mission will rendezvous at Khwaja Ali on the 15th or 16th instant, and will then push on to Lash-Juwain.

SPEAKING at Simla the other day, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief gave a very encouraging account of the progress of the temperance cause in the Army. Formerly, he said, the Judge Advocate-General used to bring him every week cases of soldiers sentenced to different periods of penal servitude, but now the reports were not so numerous, being about one a month. He attributed this decrease in crime very largely to the influence of temperance. In looking over the returns he found that there were 7,390 abstainers in Bengal, 2,145 in Madras, and 1,480 in Bombay. It was curious to find that comparatively the amount of crime in Madras and Bombay was twice as much as that in Bengal, and that apparently abstinence and crime did not go together. In 1870 and 1879 the amount of beer drunk by the Army in Bengal was a little more than 130,000 gallons, but now the amount drunk was about 82,000 gallons. He would be glad to see this reduced also. He did not quite see his way to the abolition of rum canteens, as there were a small number of men who if they did not get the rum in the canteens would get it in the bazaar, which would be much worse.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will leave Naini Tal on the 16th inst. for Rampore, where he will invest the heir-apparent of that State with governing powers. Sir Alfred Lyall will leave for Bareilly on the 20th, and open the Pilibhit Railway on the 21st, finally reaching Lucknow on the 24th, where he will remain until the end of November. He will then go into camp in the north of Oudh, but will probably be at Allahabad when Lord Dufferin passes through to Calcutta, though no definite dates have yet been fixed.

"ATLAS," who writes in the *World*, is responsible for the following:—"The colonel of an English regiment quartered in India has refused to sanction the continuance of the practice of polo-playing on the regimental parade-ground—the only available spot—because one or two of his subalterns are in arrears to the mess. This is reducing Her Majesty's service to the level of a private school. The action of a colonel affects civilians as well as the officers of his corps; and he is without the pedagogue's excuse, for the polo players of the station can hardly punch the heads of the defaulting subalterns until they cause the embargo to be raised from the favourite game. Besides, *Consule Planco*, matters were arranged otherwise. These trifling regimental difficulties were kept within the precincts of the orderly-room and the mess. A commanding officer must indeed be weak in resources who cannot punish offenders without making their peccadillos matters of public gossip."

LORD AMPTHILL was in the habit of keeping a daily journal of the Greville sort, in which he recorded his impressions of the personages with whom he came in contact, and his opinions on current events. "His 'Recollections,'" *Truth* remarks, "will form a most interesting and valuable contribution to the historical and social literature of our time, but I do not suppose that any of his papers are likely to see the light for the next ten or fifteen years. As a letter-writer, Lord Ampthill had very few superiors, and it is earnestly to be hoped that his representatives will be able to recover the bulk of his private correspondence, for it will be found that his sparkling letters were both entertaining and instructive in the highest degree, and they may preserve his name long after his career as a diplomatist (brilliant though it was) has been forgotten."

THE article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, giving "the truth about the Navy," seems to have produced a marked impression at home, and guesses are pretty frequently hazarded as to the writer. "His suggestive facts and comparative statistics, as well as his effective comments," says the *World*, "lead to the inference that the author must be either Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, head of the Constructive Department at Whitehall, Sir Edward Reed, or Mr. W. H. White, who gave up the Chief Constructorship of the Navy to take Mr. Rendel's place at Sir William Armstrong's works. Now, Mr. Barnaby would not be likely to commit such a breach of confidence as the publication of that article involves, but either of the two others possesses the ability and the information necessary to write that startling statement, which quite dwarfs the [illegible] made by Sir Thomas Brassey and Lord Henry Lennox."

THERE is plenty of excitement in store for those returning to London after their autumnal holiday. The Irish [illegible], it is stated, [illegible] to blow up a [illegible] metropolis, and to display by various other methods their determination to obtain justice for Ireland. The outrages in contemplation are, according to the Brussels correspondent of the *Standard*, who obtains the information from a source "he believes to be trustworthy," to be perpetrated in a few weeks' time: probably about the season when the fogs begin to be frequent. Attempts are to be made on the lives of several of the highest royal and political personages in the land; certain monuments and several police-offices are to be destroyed by dynamite; and last, but not least, Mr. O'Donovan Rossa has offered a prize for the best solution of the question as to the most effectual method of blowing up Parliament. This programme, it must be admitted, has the merit of comprehensiveness, and if carried into execution is varied enough in its details to create some sensation even in these days of almost universal apathy.

MELBOURNE "society" has been stirred to fierce wrath by the conduct of the wife of one of the officers recently detailed from the home Army to command in the Colonial forces. Their wives seem from the first to have given themselves airs at once ludicrous and unladylike; but if there be any truth in the uncontradicted statements appearing in the local papers, the wife of an artillery lieutenant has been guilty of an outrage that ought to make her a lonely woman during the rest of her stay in Australia. The story as told is that having been named a member of a ladies' committee in connection with a public ball, she sent her maid to represent her at one of its committees; and that when some ladies called on her and were admitted to her drawing-room, the servant informed them that her mistress must have gone out, when the feet of the said mistress were visible projecting from below a sofa under which she had hidden herself.

THERE is a disease well known in the hospitals as "housemaid's knee," brought on by too much contact of the knees with hard substances in washing, scrubbing, dusting, and the like. A new development of the disease, which merits the special attention of cricketers, is reported from Nottingham, where William Oscroft, the famous professional, is in danger of losing one or both of his legs. Oscroft, whose cricketing days ended a few years ago through ill-health, was out leg-before-wicket perhaps oftener than any other well-known player of his generation, and the result of much contact of the hard cricket ball with his leg has been to reveal a serious disease. Cricketers whose besetting sin is to place their legs where the bat ought to be should take a warning from the case of Oscroft, and beware of "cricketer's calf.""

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.—Since yesterday there has been a general barometric increase, the only exceptions being at a few stations in Western India and Colombo. The readings range from a maximum over the Central Province and Rajputana to minima in Burma and in Mysore. The wind has shifted to the eastward at Akyab and Chittagong, and towards the north-east in Bengal; but elsewhere there has been no important change. The weather has become cloudy in parts of South Madras, Mysore, and Ceylon; but remains fine and clear elsewhere. Fairly heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam and Wellington, and slight showers at several other southern stations, as well as in Arrakan and at Chittagong. The temperature has decreased decidedly in Madras; it has changed irregularly in other places. Rain to-day:—Negapatam, 2½ inches; Wellington, over 1 inch; Trichinopoly, [illegible] inch. Previously, *nil*.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday: Merka (s), from Zanzibar; Calder (s), Bussorah.

THEFTS.—Juan Mass, a topas employed on board the s. s. Rosetta, pleaded guilty yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to a charge of stealing one sheet and three handkerchiefs, the property of the ship. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—[illegible], a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 4 from Balloo Bhickoo, living at 1st Lane, Cammateepoora. The prisoner was a boarder in complainant's house, and during his absence from home on the 8th instant, he abstracted the money from a box which was left open. He absconded, but was arrested by the police, and acknowledged the theft. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PILGRIMS TO NASIK.—A correspondent writes:—This year being the Sinhastha year of the Hindoos, numbers of them are going to Nasik and Trimbakeshur to bathe in the waters of the Ganges and get themselves purified from all sin. We regret, however, that the condition of the road from Nasik to Trimbak is very bad, and that the Government levies tolls of five annas per head. We would not, however, have complained of this impost had the road been in a good condition.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lohar Chall-street, on the body of Poondlik Photam, a little boy five years of age, who on Sunday evening, while playing with an elder brother in the balcony of their house, set fire to a tin of kerosine oil, and fell into the flames. The fire quickly extended to the balcony itself, and both boys were severely burned. When assistance came it was found that the younger of them was dead; the other was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Krishna Rama pleaded guilty, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to a charge of attempting to cheat one Eusa Kesoo. The complainant was, at about 9 p.m., walking along the Market-road, and saw on the ground what appeared to him a gold anklet. He picked it up, and was examining it when the accused accosted him, and looking at it, said it was worth Rs. 80. Complainant said he would try and find out to whom it belonged. Accused tried to dissuade him from doing so, and suggested selling it and dividing the money between themselves. He then proposed that he should either receive some money, or be allowed to take the ornament away on giving the complainant something for it. The complainant agreed to the first proposition, and accused asked for Rs. 10. The complainant had no money with him, and asked the accused to accompany him to his house. When they got there, some of the complainant's friends pronounced the anklet to be brass. A policeman was called, and the accused was given into custody. Having admitted ten previous convictions, his worship sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

ALLEGED SERIOUS DEFALCATIONS BY A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Walter Bennett Williams, late manager of Messrs. Latham and Co., shipping and army agents, was further charged, at the instance of Mr. Edward Latham, with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Chalk, of the firm of Chalk and Walker, prosecuted; the accused was undefended.

Mr. Chalk said that he was instructed to explain that the prosecutor proceeds with the case with much regret. The accused became the manager of the prosecutor in June, 1883, having been strongly recommended to him. But almost from the time he had been left in charge of the Bombay business he appeared to have been careless and guilty of criminal breach of trust. In April, 1884, Mr. Latham was in Kurrachee, attending to his business there, when he became aware, for the first time, of considerable defalcations in the Bombay business. He then came to Bombay, and discovered so large a deficiency as Rs. 4,652 odd in the cash-book. Upon discovering the deficiency Mr. Latham remonstrated seriously with Williams, who said that he would be able to account for it. His assurances were accepted, and Mr. Latham unfortunately being pressed to return to Kurrachee, and believing in the promises made, allowed the accused to continue in his post. In the middle of July Mr. Latham again came to Bombay, and discovered a further deficiency of Rs. 263-6-3 in the cash-book. Mr. Latham endeavoured to find another manager to carry on the business, but before he could make any arrangements he was called away to Kurrachee, and he could not get back to Bombay until the 8th of this month. He was recalled by a telegram informing him of the improper manner in which the business was being carried on. When he arrived he discovered a further deficiency of Rs. 517-11-6. All the entries in regard to these deficiencies were in the handwriting of the accused. Williams had endeavoured to account for them, and it appeared that a portion of the entries could be accounted for. But he had failed to give any explanation of the bulk of the deficiency. The defalcations began with small sums. It might have been that the accused had intended to replace the moneys taken from the cash-box, but was encouraged by impunity to abstract larger sums. One of the defalcations was in respect of a sum of Rs. 14, which had been drawn by Mr. Lund, who had business dealings with Mr. Latham, and who gave an acknowledgment for the amount, which was, in the ordinary course, treated as cash. Mr. Lund next day paid the Rs. 14, tendering a currency note for Rs. 100; and Williams gave him a cheque on the Agra Bank for the difference. Only Rs. 86, instead of Rs. 100, was credited to Mr. Latham. Again, on the 18th July a sum of Rs. 29-2 was paid by a firm, and acknowledged, but no entry of the payment appeared in the cash-book. On the 24th July a sum of Rs. 27-2 was received by the accused, and an acknowledgment was given in his handwriting; but it was not entered in the cash-book. In August a sum of Rs. 29-8 was received, and a receipt was given by the accused; but it was not entered in the cash-book. It would be a laborious task for Mr. Latham to go through the books of the firm since June 1883, to discover more deficiencies. That part of the deficiency of Rs. 4,652 odd admitted by the accused consisted of four items which ought to have been entered in the cash-book, but were omitted. In July a deficiency of Rs. 360-6-6, was admitted by the accused, and he stated that he [illegible] account [illegible] for it. He (Mr. Chalk) did not propose to [illegible] any evidence with regard to that. In respect to the charge of criminal breach of trust regarding the four cheques which Mr. Latham accused Williams of misappropriating, he thought it would be sufficient to stand upon the fact that the moneys were drawn from the bank, and were not satisfactorily accounted for by him. He would bring evidence as to the state in which the cash-book was kept and on the days on which those cheques were drawn. Mr. Chalk then referred to the cheques which were drawn by the accused on the Agra Bank in order to keep himself in funds to meet the payments which had to be made by the firm. In concluding his remarks Mr. Chalk said the accused was employed under an agreement dated 1st June, 1883. He was to receive Rs. 200 for the first year, Rs. 250 for the second, and Rs. 300 for the third. It was also agreed that he should get 5 per cent. of the profits. Even if he was entitled to a share of the profits it was clear that the accused had no authority to draw against them. There were some letters written by the accused, acknowledging the deficiencies and expressing regret. Mr. Chalk further said he would be able to prove all the circumstances he had [illegible] in a most conclusive manner. It [illegible] that the case should be summarily [illegible]. If the accused acknowledged his fault, it would not be necessary to go into the details which he had outlined.

His worship said it was necessary that a *primâ facie* case should be made out before he could charge the accused.

Mr. Chalk then proceeded to make out a case and put Mr. Latham into the box. The case was then adjourned till to-day.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN GOA.

THE *Ultramar*, in publishing the circular of the Archbishop of Goa in which the priests are prohibited from subscribing to and reading that paper, says the Archbishop has, in this instance, constituted himself "a judge, inquisitor, and journalistic polemist," and condemned that journal without giving it a hearing. It is further alleged that a wrong construction has been put upon what has been written regarding the Blessed Virgin Mary as mother of God and the dogmas of the Catholic Church. A solemn act of abjuration has been published, declaring that the meaning attributed to the articles was never intended by the writer. The abjuration is therefore complete even as regards the future, for the editor denies that he did say, or does say, or will ever say anything against the Catholic doctrines. A correspondent, commenting upon the subjects, remarks that "it is the turn of the Archbishop to make good his word. The charge against the *Ultramar*, according to the accusation of the Archbishop, was not for positive but implied heresy, and this fact was coupled with a declaration that the prohibition would last until the errors were abjured. As the condemnation has been followed by a recantation, it behoves the ecclesiastical authority to cancel the circular, lest the prevailing supposition that the act of the Archbishop was not inspired by corrective but vindictive motives comes to be confirmed by witholding the removal of the censure."

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—OCTOBER 14.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. J. WARDEN, Acting Second Judge.)

DISPUTE REGARDING SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

EDWARD BATES AND CO. *vs.* JAMES MACKINTOSH AND CO.

IN this case an application was made on behalf of the plaintiffs to the Full Court for a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why the judgment of the Second Judge on the 9th instant should not be set aside and a new trial granted, on the ground that the learned judge was wrong in holding that, according to the particulars of demand as filed, the plaintiffs were not entitled to rely on section 64 of the Indian Customs Act, and that having regard to the correspondence which had taken place between the parties, the defendants were liable to make good to the plaintiffs the loss arising from short delivery, apart from their liability under the section of the Act.

Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, read at length the correspondence that had passed between the parties, and stated that the original advertisement, calling upon the consignees to take delivery of cargo within a specified time, was signed by the defendants in their name only, and not as agents for the s. s. Bertha. Mr. Smith then cited English cases to show that the particulars of the plaintiffs' demand sufficiently disclosed the cause of action, and that there was no necessity for an amendment of the particulars as asked for by the defendants' pleader and directed by the judge.

The Chief Judge refused the application, remarking that the correspondence did not disclose that any reliance was placed by the plaintiffs on the defendants' having signed the declaration under the Customs Act, and that he certainly would not have allowed the suit to be proceeded with, without some amendment. As to the question of an amendment of the particulars at any particular stage of a case, it was entirely at the discretion of the judge to allow it or not; and the Full Court would not interfere in that matter. The cause of action arose from the guarantee given under the Customs Act, and ought to have been so stated in the particulars of demand. As that had not been done, the suit was rightly dismissed.

Mr. Smith applied for a short-date summons against the captain of the s.s. Bertha, on the ground that the ship was taking in cargo, and would probably sail in a short time.

Mr. Rustomjee Patell, who was sitting in the court, and who represented the defendants in the original suit, said that, according to his instructions, the ship was not taking in cargo, and would not leave Bombay harbour for a month. It necessary, the captain, who was in court, would give evidence to that effect. If Mr. Smith had any application to make for a short-date summons, he ought to make it before the Second Judge, and not to this court.

The court, however, granted a short-date summons, and made it returnable on Wednesday (to-day).

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Canton to the *China Mail* under date Sept 15, says:—There is another proclamation out offering rewards to those Chinese in Hongkong and Macao who will injure or destroy French ships. All Chinese are called upon not to assist in repairing any boat of the French. Those who obey the commands of his Excellency the Viceroy will be rewarded, those who do not will be punished, if caught, and their families. The Viceroy is no doubt a bitter hater of foreigners, and it may be well if zeal does not carry him too far. Almost all he has spontaneously done so far has a pernicious effect on foreigners, their property or relations with the Chinese. All protective measures or all means calculated to preserve the peace have been instituted through representations made by the foreign consuls. We may possibly hear of his Excellency doing some outrageous thing that will bring forth strong representations against him at Peking.

THE LATE LIEUT. HUBBARD.

THE Foochow correspondent of the same paper giving an account of the funeral of the late Lieutenant Godfrey Hubbard, of H.M.S. Zephyr, says:—The funeral cortége, which was headed marine artillery-men, was followed by a few American sailors, the rear being brought up by British men-of-war's men. It started from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co.'s compound at 4 p.m., reaching the cemetery within half an hour from time of departure. Upon approaching the cemetery gate, a halt was made, the artillery men and sailors opening line to allow the coffin to pass. The coffin, which was borne by brother officers of the deceased, was met by the Rev. Shaw, who performed the funeral rites. Three volleys were fired over the grave of the deceased, and thus ended a most sad service. I have been kindly furnished (upon application), by Commander C. K. Hope, of H. B. M.'s gunboat Zephyr, with a brief account of the deceased's service in the Navy, and which I give *verbatim et literatim*.

"The deceased officer was 24 years of age, and entered H. M.'s Navy 15th Jan., 1874, served as a midshipman in H. M. S. Achilles, and in that ship was present at the passage of the Dardanelles by Admiral Hornby. Became a sub-Lieutenant 15th September, 1880, and afterwards served on the West Coast of Africa in H. M. S. Pioneer, assisting in some expeditions up the rivers, where he was attacked by fever; returned to England in July, 1883, in a very debilitated condition, and was afterwards appointed to the Zephyr, and left England to take up his appointment in H. M. S. Orontes 1st Oct., 1883. He was promoted to rank of Lieutenant 30th June, 1884, and reappointed to the Zephyr in that rank; was wounded by shell from the White Fort, 6th September, and died 13th September. The deceased officer was influentially connected.

The Chinese, adds the correspondent, are actually exulting in having occasioned the death of a British officer, and the mandarins, who paid a formal visit to the Zephyr to express their regret (!) at the occurrence were, I hear, on the broad grin the whole time, and afterwards expressed the opinion that 'foreign man belong fool' for not retaining them as hostages. This they were evidently rather prepared for, as previous to visiting the Zephyr they provided for their personal safety by having planted on the Long Bridge ('The Bridge of a Thousand Ages') heavy artillery, for the purpose of firing upon Her Majesty's gunboat in the event of such vessel attempting to depart with her visitors.

THE CHINESE STILL SANGUINE.

It must be admitted that the Chinese bear their defeat well, and that they are even still sanguine of eventual success is evident. The services of the great Tso Tsung-Tang, designated as the "Conqueror of Kashgar," and the founder of the Foochow Arsenal, in 1865, have been called into requisition, and he is now on his way to Foochow with orders to institute inquiries as to how the destruction of the Forts took place, and to erect fresh fortifications. Operations have already commenced on either side of the river at Kimpoo, situate between here and Pagoda Anchorage, and I understand that no expense is to be spared in making these Forts impregnable—chunam, lime, rice and oil being the ingredients for the cement used for the stonework. The native appear fairly quiet, but the Chinese are so deceptive that this cannot be regarded as ominous of good, and Chinese officials inform me that Foreigners ought to be prepared for the worst.

THE NILE EXPEDITION AND ITS CRITICS.

MR. H. M. STANLEY contributes the following to the *World*:—As a prelude to all British expeditions there is a series of doleful prophecies. Those nerve-shaking letters that preceded the Abyssinian Campaign, and that ushered the Ashantee Expedition into being, cannot have been forgotten, and it is natural that similar letters should herald the expedition at present bound up the Nile. I have not seen the dismal effusions of the "Herefordshire Incumbent" as yet, nor those of "True Briton," nor yet those of a nervous "British Taxpayer." The Iliad of woes to happen on the Nile are, however, strikingly set forth by Sir Samuel White Baker, and many people feel moved to an unspeakable compassion for these victims of an effete Government when Sir Samuel wails his "Too late!" and utters his fervid God help them!" I regret to have to express an adverse opinion to Sir Samuel Baker, who is a very brave man, and who has performed brave deeds on the Upper Nile; but in this instance he has publicly challenged criticism by his bold attacks upon a policy which, so far as I can see, only aims at right[illegible]. I do not profess to have Sir Samuel Baker's local knowledge of the upper waters of the Nile, but he altogether assumes too much when he states that nobody knows anything about the Upper Nile but those who, like himself, have been there. Knowledge nowadays is common; and he, as well as hundreds of others, has already written a sufficient number of books by which we are enabled to gauge pretty intelligently the difficulties that would beset an expedition up the Nile. Further-more, as long as fifteen years ago I took an exceptional interest in the Soudan and the Equatorial regions, and the river and desert routes leading thither, because it was on the *tapis* then that I would eventually explore in those regions. Sir Samuel Baker is also indebted to me for having secured to him, for some time at least, Mr. Higginbotham's services, by a timely intervention at Philae between him and a foreign gentleman, who had expressed a decided resolve to punish him with death for an imaginary insult that Mr. Higginbotham had offered him.

Now, as Sir Samuel Baker says in his letter, September 9th, "Portage will be frightful work, the distances are enormous, the hot sun and dry atmosphere will split the boats, the Arabs will fire on the soldiers from the cliffy heights, Thommy Atkins is about to be placed in a purgatory far more terrible than ordinary flames, no small boat can ascend the low Nile, the channel is choked with protruding rocks, any number of troops will be absolutely helpless against the active enemy," &c., with "Too late, too late!" "God help them!" It is evident that the slightest hitch or accident in Lord Wolseley's advance will be immediately seized upon by him, to be doubtless followed by the triumphant words, "There, I told you so!" I ask Sir Samuel Baker, is this fair? is it just? Has he forgotten that he is the one who was loudest in demanding that an expedition be sent to rescue Gordon? Has he forgotten that extraordinary appeal to the millionaires of England and America for 300,000*l*.? Why is he not satisfied that the Government has taken upon itself to rescue Gordon?

I abstain from saying anything as to whether Khartoum ought to be retained or not. There is not an editor or legislator in the country who is not far wiser than I about what his own country ought to do. I only protest against the self-sufficiency of those writers who say, because they have been up the Nile, that nobody else knows anything about the matter, and in infusing a little more hopefulness in the British public, with whom I sympathise most strongly.

Sir Samuel says he cannot understand why the Suakim-Berber route is not utilised. I do not mind informing him that I think it is because the Government believes that it will be too costly; that it will protract the agony too long; in short, that "it won't pay," for various reasons. "Economy and despatch" are absolutely necessary; they form the text of the order given Lord Wolseley, let us suppose. How can a railway 285 miles long be constructed within a reasonable time, say six months? Even after the plant had been discharged on the beach of Suakim, it would require 285 days to construct it—to which must be added two months for planning, arranging, and taking it there—and then to lay it through this howling unproductive waste with a breadth of 285 miles, and to the north and south of it only a few scattered nomad tribes, whose only wealth consists of camels! Where is the utility or productivity of it all? One million and a half pounds sterling lavished on such a work appears to me an enormous sum, when there are so many other methods of doing what is wanted with less money and in less time. Sir Samuel Baker suggests camels. I do not see that camels can be considered in any other light than as a temporary expedient. The cost of 10,000 camels at 50*l*. per head is a million. So many camels cannot be utilised with less than 5,000 camel-drivers; the wage and keep of these for three months at 10*s*. a day would be about 450,000*l*. With all the paraphernala of a large camel expedition, another half a million would be soon exhausted. Reflect on the time occupied in collecting all these camels. Agents proceed to Arabia, Oman, Kurrachee, Syria, Asia Minor—steamers must be chartered to follow these—and months elapse before the requisite number can be collected. Without having all the furniture and equipment complete for a compact column, no prudent general would start from Suakim to face the fierce tribes whose hearts are now all aflame with hate and fanaticism.

Our ideas being governed by the text, "economy and despatch," they naturally revert to the river Nile, which, though rough and anything but smooth running, is still Nature's road, and from time immemorial has been adopted by Egypto-Ethiopic commerce. The value of nine hundred boats at 100*l*. each after arrival in Egypt would only be 90,000*l*. The sum asked from Parliament was 300,000*l*. The difference between the two sums shows what a margin remains to Lord Wolseley to provide against contingencies, and how pleasing to economists such figures must be. If only the rescue of Gordon must be accomplished, and nothing else is required, then the task of the general in command is easy; his plans must be directed solely with that view, and all must confess that he has selected the most expeditious and the cheapest way possible of fulfiling his mission. Were all the camels necessary ready at Suakim, it is not denied that to mount his troops and impedimenta would be the quickest way of reaching the navigable Nile, and of rescuing Gordon. If the railway was completed from Suakim to Berber, and the real object of the expedition was to annex, once and for all time, the Soudan to Egypt, there is no question about the facility with which it could be accomplished.

But the camels have not been collected, and the expense would be prodigious; the railway has not been completed, nor even been begun; and the Government apparently refuses to consider the desirability of conquering the Soudan—would rather believe that Egypt would be better without the Soudan which being the case, it appears to me to be a waste of time, and irritating in the extreme, to dwell upon the difficulties of Nile route, and harp upon what might have been. In any case, Lord Wolseley must obey orders, and accordingly adapts his means to his circumstances. If money and time were no object, it is probable that he would consider in a more favourable light the shorter route across the desert between Suakim and Berber; but everybody knows that he has no authority to decide the amount of money that shall be expended, and that his sole duty consists in executing the mission intrusted to him, viz. the rescue of Gordon and the Egyptian garrison as quickly and cheaply as he can.

Those who have followed the fortunes of this remarkable soldier know that one of his great merits lies in practising swift, dexterous, straight-hitting blows with a collected strength. They will remember the fight at Amoaful, and the suddenness with which he roused the Ashantees from their coverts, behind which they might have fired until doomsday, had he not pushed on with an eager column direct for their capital; they will remember how, before the Egyptians could collect their confused faculties after the defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, General Drury-Lowe was in Cairo demanding the surrender of the citadel; and they may rest assured that if this arch-rebel of the Soudan opposes himself to Lord Wolseley, he will be upset so deftly that it will take him some time to discover how it was done. Those who have faith in him will also [illegible] cheeriness of his behaviour under [illegible] the bright happy knack he possesses [illegible] bright hopefulness in others. He [illegible] brilliant following with him; there is not a dull, sullen-faced, incapable man with him; any of his [illegible] were sufficient to rescue Gordon. Butler or Buller, both are bold, active, and willing; [illegible]kenbury, Swayne, Maurice, undeniably persevering, [illegible] of strong will to command success; but when all of these are united with perfect faith in their accomplished leader, the issue of this expedition is not doubtful. Then let the expedition advance with what speed it may to Dongola—let it concentrate its force, and materials there, and it may be that the impatient British public will have occasion to feel a more lively interest in the movements of Lord Wolseley and his expedition.

One word about the "Government," which is variously called "unhappy" and "imbecile." Is it reasonable to suppose that a British Government—in the position that this is at present—can go further than it has done? Before it has expressed its mind and will regarding the future of Egyyt, how can it possibly declare its sentiments with regard to the future of the Soudan, which is only an annexe of Egypt? By declaring the object of the expedition to be the rescue of an officer in its service who is generally believed to be in great peril it expressly declares to all the world that it has not made up its mind about Egypt; that if it could only discover cogent reasons for delivering Egypt into the hands of the native authorities, it would gladly do so at once. In this state of indecision as to the future of Egypt, it is premature, to say the least of it, to expect the Government to be able to say whether it will retain the Soudan. My advice to British editors would be, to urge first a decision respecting Egypt; then the fate of the Soudan, in which they are apparently so much interested, will be known.

Possibly most of your readers, after a little reflection, will now be able to inform Sir Samuel Baker why such a small sum was asked from Parliament; why Lord Wolseley chose the river route; why the Suakim-Berber railway was not constructed; why only a temporary character was given to all the measures adopted by the Government. And they will also be able to see that everything that has been done, or is doing, is in harmony with the oft-repeated declarations that England does not mean to occupy Lower Egypt longer than is absolutely necessary for the establishment of good government in that much-troubled country. Furthermore, it is palpable and evident that, however desirable Egypt would be as a dependency of Great Britain from a political, commercial, or office-holding point of view, the Government is desirous of being considered as sincere in its professions to the European Powers.

If I might say another word for all parties concerned, I would say to people with a leaning to Conservative opinions, abandon this clandestine and furtive method of attacking the Government's policy by this absurd exaggeration of the difficulties of the Nile Valley route; for, believe me, there is nothing along the bank of the Nile to daunt men of Wolseley's stamp, and which cannot be overcome by a firm mind. It is too petty to be perpetually holding up the terrors of these Nile rapids with the idea of frightening the General in command. Rather by force of reason imbue people with your belief and conviction that to surrender Egypt into the hands of the natives would be to make it a common field for European intrigue, and that, without further words, it would be altogether impolitic and unwise. Those with Liberal tendencies I would remind of the fable of the man and his ass. You cannot please all Europe, do what you will. Devote your money as often as you please for the good and well-being of people unable to govern themselves; be sincere, and a pattern of morality to all; hope not to receive that commendation such moral and virtuous acts deserve.

H. M. STANLEY.

SURGEON-MAJOR PRINGLE ON VACCINATION.

VACCINATION and re-vaccination was the subject of a paper by Surgeon-Major R. Pringle, M.D., Sanitary Department, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, at the Social Science Congress at Birmingham. In giving the result of his 30 years' experience in India, Dr. Pringle pointed out that vaccination, when carefully and systematically carried out, proved that vaccination had lost none of its protective power, even under the force of the contagion it had often to contend against in India; and after the transmission of the vaccine lymph through vast numbers of cases, he could detect no difference between the vaccine vesicle at the commencement and that at the close of the vaccine operations in the North-West Provinces of India, where vaccination can alone be carried on from November to the middle of March, and no difference could be noticed in the protective power. If these results are to be expected vaccination must be carried on with what amounts to fresh vaccine lymph, or arm to arm vaccination. When once the vesicle is established, the vaccinator should be absolutely independent of all stored lymph, and his work will therefore depend on the character of his own vaccine vesicle, which he must thus see at the seventh day, and if a failure operate again. Vaccination, thus protected in its performance, was the best guarantee of its quality. There was no such thing as carrying on defective or spurious vaccination; failure would be apparent at once, as at the first operation with purulent fluid no vesicle would be obtained, but local irritation and constitutional disturbance would alone result from the operations with degenerated vaccine lymph. Is re-vaccination necessary? Dr. Pringle had never practised it in his service for 30 years among the natives, having invariably trusted to the quality of his work, as obtained from operating with fresh vaccine lymph. In the large city and cantonment of Meerut, with a united population of 120,000, when the European troops were re-vaccinated, not one case of re-vaccination was performed among the natives; and yet not one case of small-pox after vaccination was met with. Were it not for vaccination no European force could hold India, because the universality of small-pox in India was such, that no European country could stand the drain necessary to supply the vacancies caused by small-pox, and India would have to be given up unless vaccination protected the troops, subjected to the annual influence of small-pox contagion, in a country where the disease is worshipped in the shape of an idol, and earthen vessels full of small-pox crusts are placed in cross-roads, as at Agen, to drive away the evil spirit of small-pox. So utterly regardless are the natives of India of the infection or contagion of small-pox, that Dr. Pringle alluded to a case where small-pox entered one of his "lymph nurseries" in the Himalayas, by means of small-pox crusts, which had been mixed up with the sugar sweepings from the floor, and sold to poor people in the Himalayas, where sugar, as a local product, is unknown. Not one in 100 of the cases of re-vaccination exhibited the characteristic appearances seen in good primary vaccination. As regards the possibility of communicating with vaccinia other diseases Dr. Pringle stated it had never happened in his own practice, and he was satisfied, if such had occurred, the carelessness which produced it could only be grossly culpable, and should be viewed as criminal, and punished accordingly.

ANTI-CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

IT is satisfactory to observe, writes a correspondent of the *Times*, that the antiquated sanitary cordons, quarantines, fumigations, and other measures against cholera equally futile, of which Italy has made so free a use, are beginning to fall into disrepute among continental experts and Governments. It is a striking fact that the very countries which are most exposed to the risk of infection—England and Switzerland—the one through its ports the other by its frontier, although neither has put into force any stringent precautions remain, so far, free from the pest. By encouraging the belief that it is possible to keep out cholera by anything short of cleanliness, temperance, and good sanitary organization, cordons and quarantines do far more harm than good. For this reason it is greatly to be regretted that the Swiss Government have seen fit to impose some puerile if not very severe restrictions on the traffic with Italy on the one hand and Austria on the other. At Buchs, St. Margarethen, and Lindau, as also south of the Alps railway passengers are now compelled to change carriages and undergo medical inspection; their baggage has also to be inspected and in certain cases as for instance when it comes from a contaminated district, to be sent back, or at any rate, not allowed to cross the broder. These measures have provoked from Dr. Borel, of Neuchatel, a physican of some eminence, a protest so timely, sensible, and forcible that it is well worth reproducing, and may, it is hoped, prevail on the Swiss Government to adopt wiser counsels. "The wisdom of nations," he says, "has decided that it is not well to profit by experience. This is regrettable, but it is true. Our Federal authorities, on the advice of the Commission for the cholera, not against the official text, have committed a veritable stupidity. On the very morrow of the unexampled fiasco of the High Commission of the Kingdom of Italy the Federal Council want to make us Swiss physicians look as simple as our Trans-Alpine *confreres*. Is it possible, one asks in wonder to decree a series of measures more ridiculous than those which are at this moment in force on the Italian frontier. Carriages and wagons coming from Italy are not allowed to traverse the St. Gothard Railway, but men and women, sole conveyors of infection, are free to enter the country. Vehicles are left behind and to make assurance doubly sure their occupants are required to undergo medical inspection! A doctor examines them to see if they have got the cholera. All this would be laughable if it were not deplorable. What a slur these imbecile proceedings throw on our knowledge of medicine. If Swiss physicians become a laughing-stock they will only have their own Government to blame. After 50 years of serious study we have arrived at this positive conclusion—a conclusion which cannot be too much insisted upon—that a person may be infected with cholera long before the disease declares itself. Days, even weeks, sometimes pass during which the stricken man thinks himself in excellent health, as was proved during the epidemic at Zurich in 1867. This being so, I ask how any physician, however able, can find out by hasty examination at the frontier whether passengers are suffering from incipient cholera or not. There may be several among them who, though they have the malady in their system, show not a single symptom; yet the doctor is expected to discover it! The proceeding is beneath contempt, as also fumigations and other harlequinades. It is absolutely imperative for the honour and reputation of our faculty of medicine, especially abroad, that these decrees be at once revoked, and that no Swiss physician be asked to play the ridiculous part which has been played by the physicians of some neighbouring countries."

MRS. KENDAL ON THE DRAMA.

AT the Social Science Congress at Birmingham Mrs. Kendal read a paper on "The Drama." She said:—"Let us compare for a moment the playhouses of which we read with those with which we are familiar. In the old days the utmost disorder was allowed to exist in the half-lighted auditorium. Eating and drinking were freely indulged in; smoking was permitted; wine, spirits, and tobacco were hawked about; card-playing was resorted to between the acts; the more distinguished among the audience were allowed to walk and sit on the stage and to converse with the performers. It was no disgrace in those days for gentlemen of good social position to be seen tipsy at a play, and of course drunken brawls and disgraceful quarrels were of frequent occurrence. The entertainment provided on the stage was on a level with the intellect of the audience, and the players were looked upon as rogues and vagabonds." No wonder that the drama got a bad name, and that people of a puritanical turn of mind regarded it with dismay. Of course, all this is going back a very long way. Matters began by degrees to improve. But I venture to say that it was not until the present generation that correctness in costume, fidelity in scene painting, and attention to every little detail connected with the action came to be looked upon as absolutely essential to the proper production of a play. Nowadays, indeed, that which is technically known as the staging of a play is in itself a work of true art, and in its own way gives rise to as much thought and care as the author applies to his dialogue or the actor to his part. (Hear, hear.) It has been objected that too much attention is apt to be given to scenery, furniture, and accessories, and that there is a danger of the drama suffering from over-elaboration in this direction. In plain English this means that a thing may be too well done. (Hear, hear.) It seems hard to subscribe to such a theory. Our forefathers, you will remember, were content with a background for their plays, on which the name of the place supposed to be represented was written up, such as "This is Thebes," or "This is a forest," or sometimes even this trouble was not taken, and the actors had to inform the audience where the action of the piece lay. (Laughter.) "Our scene is Rhodes," is the brilliant opening line given to an actor in an old drama. (Laughter.) These crude arrangements gave way to the introduction of scenery, but it was a long time before anything like correctness was attempted, and we can most of us remember the days when there was no complaint of the thing being "over done." Can it be over done? If a scene is to be represented at all, can it be given with too much truth or attention to detail? Of course, lack of judgment spoils everything, and it is very likely that mistakes in this direction have given rise to complaint. It is useless to lavish mere money on a scene. If the interior of a peasant's cottage is to be represented much expenditure on the furniture would be ridiculous. But surely the artistic care that reproduces the humble home of the laborer down to such details as, say, the "sampler" stitched in silk which his wife worked when a girl at the village school, and which now decorates his walls, is a thing to be admired. (Hear, hear.) Again, if the scene is a landscape ought it not to be made as true to lovely nature as the resources of art will allow, or if it is a room in a place can it be too beautifully given? If the surroundings and *minutiæ* of such scenes are correct and in good taste they must add not only to the enjoyment but to the education of an audience, for it may be reasonably supposed that the frequenters of the less expensive seats in a theatre have not many opportunities of becoming familiar with interiors of palaces, and it is certain that the jaded city clerk who seeks a little recreation at the play does not see too much of landscape, nor has he a very intimate acquaintance with the indescribable attractions of an English villager's home. (Hear, hear.)

But perhaps the most remarkable change which has come over the condition of the drama is the fact that there is at last a recognized social position for the professional player. Formerly actors formed a little body to themselves; the theatrical profession was considered outside, if not beneath, all others, and was regarded with something like contempt. It was a wrong, a cruel, and an absurd state of things, for even then the theatre was popular and was doing good work. Perhaps you will remember Garrick's famous reply to the Bishop who told him that he could not understand why his theatre was always full, while his church was always empty. "I think, my lord," said Garrick "it is because I deal with fiction as though it were a truth; while you preach a truth as though it were a fiction. (Cheers and laughter.) Members of all the other professions were glad enough to go and amuse themselves with the outcome of the actor's genius. His ability was recognized. It was, as it is now, the subject of universal conversation, but the door of society was closed to him. Now all that is altered. The theatrical profession is acknowledged to be a[illegible] important one, and the society [illegible] cultivated actor is eager[illegible] present, indeed, the new[illegible] become universally kno[illegible] become also a little [illegible]ys hearing and reading in the papers that the professions are overstocked, that there are too many clergymen, too many lawyers, too many doctors, and the fact that the terms of "actor" and "gentleman" may now be regarded as synonymous seems to have sent the overdraft of all the other professions headlong for the stage. (Laughter.) How many younger sons of well-born, but not too well-to-do people have hailed the present social position of the actor with delight. How many educated girls, finding themselves through force of circumstances suddenly compelled to face the world on their own account, have turned with a sigh of relief from the prospect of the stereotyped position of companion or governess, to the vista that an honourable connexion with the stage holds out to them. From these and other sources, the theatrical profession also runs the risk of becoming "overstocked." These young aspirants rush to the stage as to a promised land. The would-be actors congratulate themselves on the fact that there are no stiff examinations to pass; they complacently regard their handsome young faces in the looking glass; they contemplate with satisfaction the latest efforts of their West-end tailor, and think themselves on the high road to fame and fortune. (Laughter.) A young man of this stamp not long called upon a London manager, sent in his card, and, being admittted to his presence, informed him he had made up his mind to go on the stage, and was prepared to accept an engagement. The manager not unnaturally asked some questions as to his qualifications for the career he proposed for himself. "Had he any experience as an actor? Had he studied the dramatic art?" "No, was his reply" but he had decided to go on the stage, and all that he wanted was an engagement. (Laughter.) The manager led him to the door, and, returning his card, pointed to a building on the opposite side of the street. "That" said he, "is a bank. Go and present yourself there, say that, without knowing anything about the business, you have made up your mind to be a banker's clerk, and ask for a situation. If you succeed in getting one come back here, and I will engage you as an actor." (Laughter.) The young gentleman took his departure, but he did not return. The would-be actresses are more diffident, and certainly more disposed to devote heart and soul to their work, but neither the one nor the other has the slightest idea of the amount of study, of labour, and of devotion to the art, to say nothing of natural aptitude, that is necessary for success. An other advance that may be claimed for the drama in these days of its improvement is its influence as a teacher, for a teacher it always has been, and ever will be. It is quite certain that many hundreds and thousands of persons have been influenced for good or for evil by what they have seen pourtrayed upon the stage. Those who go to the theatre with the capability of weeping over scenes in which honest self-sacrifice is depicted, of being aroused to enthusiasm over the success of manly effort or womanly devotion, or of feeling genuine contempt for the pourtrayal of meanness, treachery, and snobbery will go away from a good play well acted having learnt a lesson, and gained an experience that will probably be remembered with advantage throughout the remainder of their lives. A pure stage is likely to be surrounded by a pure people, and its influence from this point of view can hardly be over-estimated. It is worth while here, perhaps, to look upon the influence that the dramatic art has upon those most intimately associated with it. The playing of many parts naturally gives to the actor and actress a curious insight into the sentiments and passions that sway and bias human nature. (Hear, hear.) The earnest actor who has heart and soul in his work, and conscientiously studies the various parts he is called upon to play is compelled to think more than the mere man of business of human strength and weakness, hate and love, joy and sorrow, for in their turn he has to pourtray them all, and to judge by results, the effect upon his nature is to make him very charitable. Where, I may safely ask, is charity more openly or more cheerfully practised than among the members of the theatrical profession. I do not allude to mere almsgiving. The readiness with which an actor will in that way help a comrade who has fallen by the way has become proverbial—but charity of a very different and more valuable kind. (Hear, hear.) I must now turn to the other side of the question, and tell you in what ways the drama of the present day has deteriorated, and, unless actors and actressess will be true to themselves and the honourable profession they follow, is likely still further to deteriorate. No true lover of the dramatic art can look with satisfaction on the many ways in which it is now advertised. Neither the painter nor the poet thinks it advisable to fill the columns of the daily papers with the monotonous repetition of what this or that critic has said of his work, or to keep his name constantly and with wearisome persistency before the public. The extent to which some carry out this system, and the pains which are taken over *it*, is simply beyond all description. An insatiable thirst for newspaper paragraphs is always tormenting them, and in every action of their lives the thought of "How will it advertise me?" or "How am I to utilize this as an advertisement?" is prominent. With people thus constituted even affliction is turned to what they consider profitable account, and at a dull period and illness is regarded as a positive boon. (Laughter.) This absurd mania, I am sorry to say, is peculiar to the members of the theatrical profession, and it assuredly does not add to their dignity. It is done in manifold ways—in what are known as "reception" at theatres, in railway station demonstrations, by photography, and by speech-making; and one and all are degrading to the drama. (Hear, hear.) As a cloak for incapability, such means may, perhaps, be excusable, but true art in every branch advertises itself. Advertisement now-a-days is an art, but it is not the art of acting. This state of things has given rise to a flippant, and what may be termed personal style of theatrical journalism, which is greatly to be deplored, and certainly to be discouraged. The so-called theatrical papers, in which the leading artists of the stage are alluded to by their Christian names, and where insolent and general[illegible] untrue gossip and tittle-tattle takes the place of ho[illegible] criticism, are absolutely debasing to the profession. The unfortunate outcome of all this is that the actor's capability is too often gauged by the amount of publicity that is given to every little action of his or her life. An unthinking section of the public is hungry for news of this description, and incompetent but "knowing" actors and their managers take advantage of it. Another way in which the drama has certainly deteriorated is in the style of play that now attracts popular audiences. Our forefathers could laugh heartily over a good farce, but the staple fare of the evening had to be the serious or poetical drama, in which some good moral would be pointed out, and literary merit would be looked for and found. At the present time, however, audiences enjoy a whole evening of farce, and farce of a very remarkable nature. For this, alas! we have to thank our French friends and the "suggestiveness" which pervades the dialogue of too many modern plays is another foreign importation that might very well be spared. That most of the old plays were indelicate is a matter of fact, but they were a reflection of the times in which they were produced. In those days the spade was called a spade, and plain speaking was not only tolerated but expected. That disagreeable "suggestion" should have taken the place of downright coarseness is a bad sign of the taste of the modern playgoer. (Hear, hear.) In what is known as burlesque, too, the modern theatre is decidedly deteriorated. Genuine travesty and pantomime are distinct and recognized branches of the dramatic art, but though some good burlesque pieces in which witty authors and clever actors unite to produce a hearty, wholesome, and good-humoured laugh, are happily produced from time to time, the so-called burlesque with which the modern playgoer is [illegible], which, it must be owned, he seems to enjoy, is not a very high-toned entertainment. I am sure that if fanciful children were taken to these pieces it would be a real source of sorrow to them to see such trusted friends as Ali Baba, Robinson Crusoe, Sindbad the Sailor, with a host of others, treated so badly. No one in his senses can blame managers or actors for catering for this section of the playgoing public. A demand naturally creates a supply, and if dramatic art is deteriorated in this direction the public and not the profession are to blame. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that the Press of the present day does all that it might do for the true welfare of the drama. Existing critics generally rush into extremes, and either overpraise or too cruelly condemn. Of course, the influence of the Press upon the stage is very powerful, but it will cease to be so if playgoers find that their mentors, the critics, are not trustworthy guides. (Hear, hear.) The public must, after all, decide the fate of a new play. Actors nowadays seem to be judged by everything except the art they follow, and I maintain that this state of things is peculiar to the theatrical profession. Clergymen become popular because they preach good sermons; lawyers have large practices because they advise their clients well; doctors increase the number of their patients in proportion to their professional skill. Surely, then, actors should be successful and popular in accordance with the talent with which they act. But acting seems to have something akin to Parr's life pills and Holloway's ointment. (Laughter.) By advertising these commodities large fortunes were made, and it is the actor who lets the public know, through the newspaper, everything he does, from the entertainments he gives his friends to the goose he sends his gasman at Christmas, that seems to get the largest following. Bunkum of this description has of late years been practised to an extent which is absolutely nauseating, and all this proves, that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." (Hear, hear.) A complaint is constantly being made that the moral condition of the drama of the present day is not so high as it undoubtedly should be, but for this playgoers are to blame, for they run after notoriety, and notoriety alone. This may seem a strong accusation; but is it not true? When men and women have done wrong and take to the stage, is it not fact that, provided the wrongdoing has been made sufficiently public, brisk business may be expected at the booking office? This, I maintain never was in the old days, and proves to-day the degradation of our stage. Some critics hold that men and women cannot properly act noble and virtuous characters unless they themselves have led spotless lives. I do not go so far as this, but I do maintain it is pleasanter to think that when the curtain has fallen and the actor or actress is at home, he or she leads, or is capable of leading, the same kind of life the representation of which has moved an audience to sympathetic tears; and certainly it can be no drawback if, while admiring the artist, the playgoer can at the same time respect the man or woman. Surely, then, it is more than a necessity that actors and actesses of position who have the true interests of their noble art in view, should make their lives an example to those with whom they are associated, and to those who are to come after them. (Cheers.) By these means, and by these means only, can the theatrical profession expect to maintain its dignity and to secure the high position it should hold in the estimation of the public. It behoves actors and actresses of every degree, while cultivating their talents to elevate and amuse, to lead such lives that those who have regarded the stage with a suspicious eye will at last give it its proper place in the world of art. Time will not allow me to say more. The drama has an interesting, nay, to some of us, a fascinating past. It rests with those who make it a profession and with the ever-increasing public that supports it to secure for it a useful, an elevating, and a glorious future. (Loud cheers.)

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, colored, and white piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.

4 cases of handkerchieves.
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Bombay, 15th October, 1884.

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1 boat-shaped phaeton with single and double pole.
1 landau with single and double pole
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No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, at Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Board of Directors, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m. in one lot—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of the Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited, consisting of 50 horses and 60 carriages, about 40 sets of single and 11 sets of double harness, complete, also a number of spare collars, traces, reins, bits, &c., &c., surcingle and breaking gear, buck-jumping and other saddles, &c., stall collars, &c., a Mangalore-tiled teak-built shed, 158 ft. by 46 ft., with accommodation for 2 horses, with swinging partitions, feeding boxes, monsoon weather boards, &c., complete, also an iron-roofed shed to accommodate about 20 carriages, and a country-tiled shed with five loose boxes, also a quantity of spare timber, bamboos, and tiles.

A quantity of veterinary instruments and medicines, farriers' tools, forge and bellows, grain-crushing and chaff-cutting machines, harness stands, grain boxes, feeding boxes, buckets, ghorawalla's kit, &c., office furniture, chairs, Whither's fireproof safe, books, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within one month after the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the General Manager, Belasis-road, Byculla, or to the undersigned.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WHEAT AND RAPESEED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co's godown, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of wheat and rapeseed damaged by rain water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Hornby-row, Fort, the valuable and [illegible] blackwood and teakwood french polished and [illegible] furniture, best platedware, rich [illegible] glassware, a handsome rosewood grand [illegible] by Schiedmayer and Soehne, an aviary [illegible] oleographs, handsome China and Japanese [illegible] ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. F. [illegible]SON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colonel Fuller's bungalow, Parel, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich [illegible] ornaments, one single-barrel pinfire twelve-bore rifle by [illegible] and Harrison, one mahogany grand piano by [illegible] of Dresden, &c., &c., the property of S. W. [illegible], Esq., changing his residence.

The above will be on view [illegible] days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome, strong, light English-built landau, suitable for one horse or a pair, a handsome [illegible] English-built single-seated brougham in very good order, a handsome strong chestnut Arab horse quiet to ride and drive, handsome strong well-bred fleabitten grey [illegible] horse, sets of plated and brass-mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of [illegible] MANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 strong C. spring barouche, by J. Austin.
1 strong London built landau, both suitable for pair of horses.

Also one new Bombay built landau suitable for a single horse.

1 new victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome light English-built mail-phaeton by E. Hills and Sons, very little used.

These carriages can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagla.—

Ex s.s. Darien.

200 tons superior teak scantlings and batte[illegible]
In lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st [illegible] 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible] to sell by Public [illegible] at the risk of Suchadina Mahomedbhoy

[illegible]—708—1 case satins fagonies ex "Indus."
[illegible]—708—1 " " " ex "Ebre."
[illegible] account and at the risk of Shurufalli Mamoojee—
[illegible]—191—51 boxes window glass ex "Utianto."
[illegible] account and at the risk of Abdoo husein Abdooltyeb
[illegible] ex 824-25—1 case playing cards.
[illegible] ex 1816-25—2 " packing needles.
ex 21 9-10—1 " capoteras.
ex 2081-93—5 " patent sail needles.
ex 209-103—1 "
[illegible] & C—138— 1 " Silver Lammetta.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—
GABW 588 —1 case silver lametta.
GABY 588-91—3 " gold
671 3—1 " white sewings.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolhusain Keekobhoy—

VB 12-16—3 cases single crown colored broken paper.

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Esmail—

VB 2071 80—6 cases patent sail needles.
GN 11-16—2 " playing cards.

On account and at the risk of Bhanjee Ramjee—

VB 1—300 oz. gold thread.

On account and at the risk of Essofally Soolemanjee—

J B & B Co.—ex. 78-97—16 cases royal sharps.
" ex. 1-25—3 " needles.
V B H ex. 20 2-11—7 " royal sharps.
" ex. 2012-16—3 " "

On account and at the risk of Esmaljee Allybhoy—
5 barrels cement ex. Colombo.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-class rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., nearly new, a handsome brass iron four post bedstead, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oil paintings, oleographs and other pictures, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles by Wilkinson and Kidd, &c., the property of MAJOR STANLEY CARTER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the late Captain J. KNOTT.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co, with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior pictures, carriages, horses, &c., the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. City of Venice, beer, stout, champagne, cider, ginger ale, &c, bottled by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., of Belfast.

Guinness stout	quart per doz.	Rs.	5-10.
Do.	pints	"	3-10.
Bass's ale	quarts	"	5-11.
Do.	pints	"	3-11.
Ginger ale		"	2-11.
Champagne cider		"	4-4.
Phosphozon		"	4-8.
Raspberry vinegar cordial		"	11-14.

Apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th October, 1884.

BADHA[illegible] [illegible] and Co., Limited.

[illegible] SUCCESSORS TO
[illegible] AND SON,
[illegible]
SADD[illegible] AND HARNESS
OF [illegible]
6, HORNB[illegible]

CATARRH OF [illegible]

[illegible] irritation, inflamati[illegible] complaints, cured by "Buchu-pa[illegible]" [illegible] Cooper, Madon & Co., Bom[illegible]

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ......£800,0[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ......$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND ......$4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ......$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS......$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,

C. D. Bottomley, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Hon. W. Keswick,
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	A. Mclver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
September 15, 1884

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
[illegible]utrand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	" 35 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	..
Dry Elite "	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshöefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
[illegible]eischenheimer	" ..	" 21 0
Leib raumilch	" ..	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" ..	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" ..	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1[illegible] 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 16 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 16 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch	" ..	" 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 24 0
Rudesheimer	" [illegible]4 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 [illegible]
Les Canons	" 17 0	" [illegible]
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 1[illegible] 0
Margaux	" ..	" 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	" 28 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	–
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	..

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 8	" ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ..
Finest Kummel	30 0	..
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ..	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ..	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Braeudevin	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	" 4 0
Do. do. do. " tins, First Swiss Brand.	" 5 0
Do. do. do. " Bab	" 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 [illegible]
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst, (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Celery	" 0 14	" [illegible]
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, 8th September, 1884

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALL[illegible] HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Pir M[illegible] Jumma M[illegible]

[illegible] Insect[illegible] Rats, Mice [illegible] Chipmu[illegible] Rats, [illegible]per, Med[illegible]

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Imported from England.
Wholesale a[illegible]
Keep always large [illegible]ds.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins, Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

Mesdames SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
AND
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS NEW LADIES' OUTFITTING
AND
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IS NOW OPEN.

THE entire supervision of the Dress-making Department is under the personal management of Mrs. AUSTIN, so well known for many years both in Bombay and Poona as the Dress-maker in the late Firm of Meiffre Neveu & Co., and lately in that of Mrs. Taylor.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

P I A N O F O R T E S.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED,
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 550 and 650.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood. Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut. Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GL[illegible]ERS, SHIRTMAKERS
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS

BEG to notify that they have REMOVED to their NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES IN

RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE
PRINCE OF WALES STATUE
AND
SASSOON INSTITUTE.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS.

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3⅓ octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced:—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell,	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIS[illegible]

SOUNDY & CO., LI[illegible]BAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

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